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(54) **Unsaturated polylactone acrylates and derivatives thereof**

Ungesättigte Polylactonacrylate und Derivate davon

Acrylates de polylactone insaturés et dérivés de ceux-ci

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(72) Inventor: James, Preston Stanley
Bound Brook, NJ 08805 (US)

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(74) Representative:
von Hellfeld, Axel, Dr. Dipl.-Phys. et al
Wuesthoff & Wuesthoff
Patent- und Rechtsanwälte
Schweigerstrasse 2
81541 München (DE)

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(56) References cited:
EP-A- 0 435 265 DE-A- 2 103 870
DE-B- 1 063 808 US-A- 3 536 687

(73) Proprietor: UNION CARBIDE CHEMICALS AND
PLASTICS COMPANY, INC.
Danbury Connecticut 06817-0001 (US)

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Description**Field of the Invention**

5 This invention deals with compounds that combine either a precursor to a cycloaliphatic epoxide, a lactone, and an acrylate or a cycloaliphatic epoxide, a lactone, and an acrylate to form novel compounds that are useful as intermediates in various ways including coatings, inks, adhesives, sealants, shaped articles, and other end uses.

Description of the Prior Art

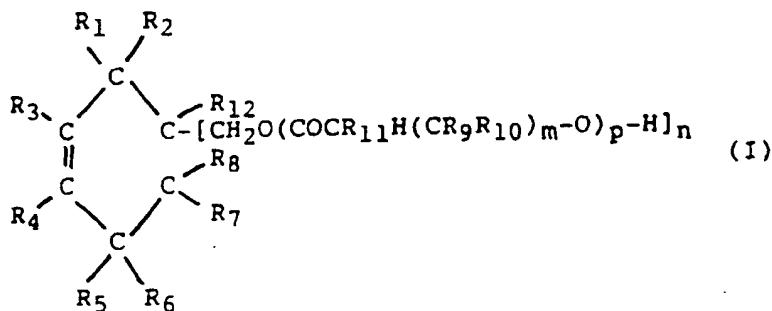
10 Cycloaliphatic epoxides, poly- ϵ -caprolactone polyols, and acrylates are all known materials that are useful in the arts of coatings, inks, adhesives, sealants, and forming shaped articles. Cycloaliphatic epoxides and acrylates are useful, for example, in making products with high performance characteristics that can withstand weathering. Poly- ϵ -caprolactone polyols are known to provide flexibility and/or toughness to a variety of products. The products are usually 15 formed by opening of the oxirane ring on the cycloaliphatic epoxide, by reaction of the ethylenic unsaturation in the acrylate, and by reaction of the hydroxyl end-groups of the poly- ϵ -caprolactone polyols.

Unsaturated polylactone derivatives of the following structural formula are known:

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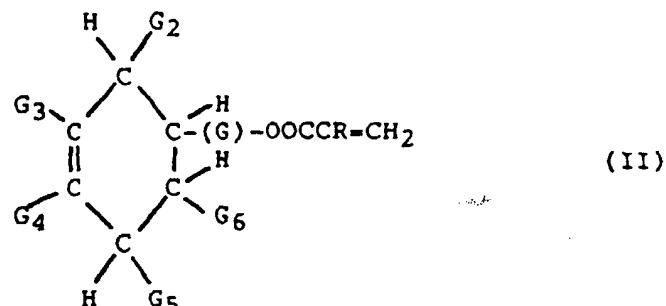
wherein R₁ through R₈ are the same or different and are hydrogen, phenyl, or unsubstituted or substituted alkyl groups of 1 to about 8 carbon atoms, n has value of one or two, R₁₂ is hydrogen when n is one and does not exist when n is 35 two, R₉ through R₁₁ are the same or different and are hydrogen, phenyl, or lower alkyl having 1 to about 5 carbon atoms with the proviso that not more than three of the R₉ through R₁₁ groups are alkyl or phenyl groups, m is an integer of from zero to about 12, and the average value of p has a value of from zero to about 30 or more. Also known are the 40 3,4-epoxides of such compounds and other derivatives prepared by coupling two or more of these molecules. Such compounds are disclosed in EP-A-0 435 265 (not prepublished; Art.54 (3) EPC as regards the contracting states DE, FR, GB, IT SE).

Cyclohexenyl-alkyl and alkylcyclohexenyl-alkyl alcohol esters of α,ω -unsaturated acids as well as their homopolymers and copolymers are described in U.S. Patent 3,596,687. The structural form of the monomer used was as follows:

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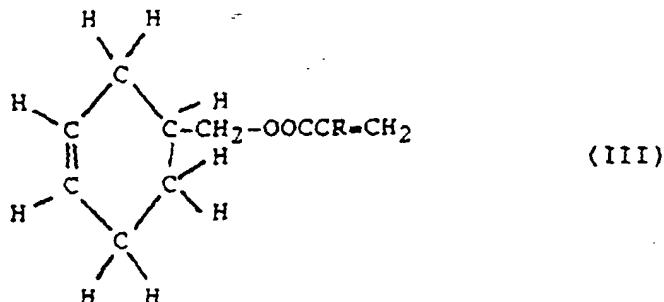
wherein R is hydrogen or methyl, G is alkyl and preferably lower alkyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and G₂ to G₆ are hydrogen, alkyl, halogen, or alkoxy. These monomers were polymerized into soluble polymers that were used to make

coatings. The coatings were oxidatively crosslinked in air and thus rendered insoluble.

(3,4-Epoxycyclohexyl)methyl acrylate and 3,4-epoxy-6-methylcyclohexyl)methyl acrylate have been described by Frostick and coworkers in J. American Chemical Soc., 81, 3350 (1959). Methacrylates of 3,4-epoxycyclohexanemethanols, which may be substituted with alkyl groups of up to 12 carbon atoms, especially with methyl in the 6-carbon position, are described in German Patent 1,063,808, August 20, 1959 (Chemical Abstracts 55:14983e). These compounds were polymerized alone or together with olefinic compounds and subsequently hardened by reaction of the epoxide group.

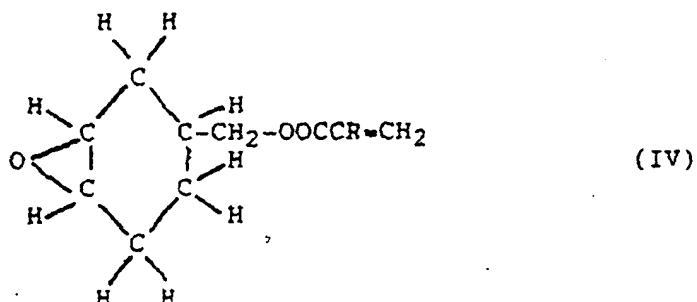
Also known are compounds such as

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and

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40 wherein R is hydrogen or methyl. These compounds are described in Japanese patent applications J01096177-A, published April 14, 1989 (Chemical Abstracts 111(20):174832y) and J01186876-A, published July 26, 1989 (Chemical Abstracts 112(8):56951j).

45 Japanese patent application 02018410, published January 22, 1990 (Chemical Abstracts 112(24):218938q) describes the preparation of coatings for erasable white boards by curing siloxane methacrylates with (3,4-epoxycyclohexyl)methyl methacrylate. German Offenlegungsschrift DE-3807571, published September 22, 1988 (Chemical Abstracts 110(10):77623c) deals with copolymers from the same monomers. German Offenlegungsschrift DE-3916035-A, published November 30, 1989 (Chemical Abstracts 112(22):200731g) is a description of the reaction products of vinyl resins bearing acid groups and unsaturated alicyclic epoxides including (3,4-epoxycyclohexyl)methyl methacrylate. Copolymers containing (3,4-epoxycyclohexyl)methyl acrylate or methacrylate are described in a Japanese patent application J57047365-A, published March 18, 1982 (Chemical Abstracts 97(6):40442e) as useful in thermosetting powder coating compositions.

50 However, not previously suggested or disclosed are the novel unsaturated polylactone acrylate, methacrylate, or ethacrylate derivatives and epoxidized polylactone acrylate, methacrylate, or ethacrylate derivatives of this invention, their derivatives, and their range of useful properties.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

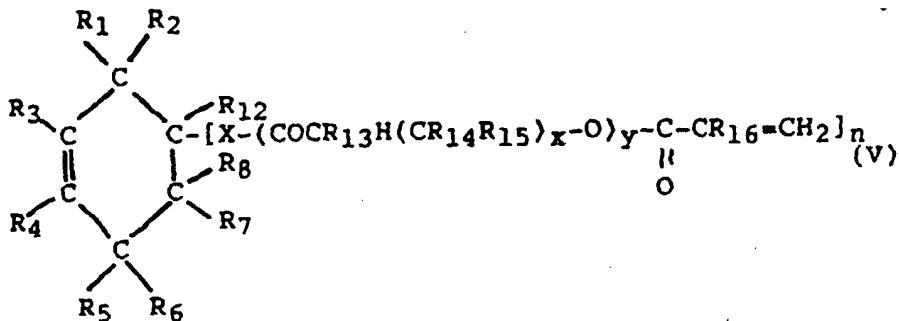
Two sets of claims are attached to this description:

- Contracting states: AT, BE, CH/LI, DK, GR, LU, NL claims directed to novel compounds and processes for their production
- Contracting states: DE, FR, GB, IT, SE, ES process claims taking account of Art. 54 (3) and (4) EPC and considering a reservation pursuant to Art. 167 (2) (a) EPC (contracting state ES).

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The novel polylactone acrylate compounds of this invention are those defined by the following structural formulas. The unsaturated polylactone acrylate compounds are described by structural formula V.

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wherein R₁₃ to R₁₅ are the same or different and are hydrogen, phenyl, cyclohexyl, linear or branched alkyl groups of up to about 8 carbon atoms, or halogen with the proviso that not more than three of the R₁₃ to R₁₅ are alkyl, phenyl, cyclohexyl, or halogen groups, R₁₆ is hydrogen, methyl, or ethyl, x is an integer of one to about 6, and the average value of y is from about 0.1 to about 50, preferably from about 0.1 to about 10, and most preferably from about 0.1 to about 4, X is CH₂O when n is equal to two and is CH₂O or COOCH₂CHR₁₇O when n is equal to one, and R₁₇ is either hydrogen or methyl. It is preferred that at least one of R₃ or R₄ be hydrogen, and it is most preferred that both R₃ and R₄ be hydrogen.

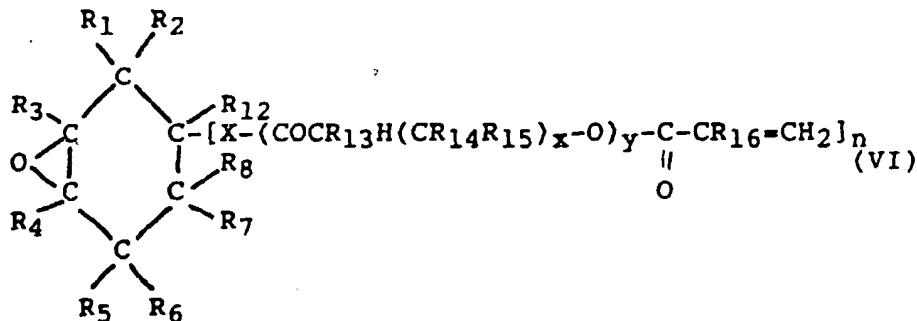
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The novel epoxy polylactone acrylates of this invention are those defined by structural formula VI:

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wherein R₁ through R₈, R₁₂ through R₁₆, x, y, and n are as described above.

The cycloaliphatic epoxide acrylate molecules have a combination of polymerizable acrylate groups that can be cured with free radicals and epoxide groups that can be cured with Bronsted or protonic acids or with Lewis acids. In addition, the epoxide and acrylate functionality are connected by flexible, variable length lactone molecule bridges that provide for flexibility, adhesion, and toughness.

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When either homopolymerized or copolymerized, the above-described compounds are useful in a variety of ways, including as components or sole reactive vehicles of coatings, adhesives, inks, and sealants; as acid scavengers; as flame retardants after reaction with halogens and/or phosphorous compounds; molded or cast objects; and as intermediates to preparation of other compounds useful in diverse end uses, including as inert solvents when hydrogenated or halogenated, as pharmaceuticals and medical products. Illustrative of such product applications are furniture coatings, decorative coatings, electrical or electronic coatings; automobile primers, sealers, and topcoats; tough automobile rocker panel coatings; beverage can coatings and can-end coatings; inks for written or pictorial communication; sealants for electronic components; stereolithography materials; and the like. The coatings, inks, sealants, and adhesives can be applied by a number of conventional techniques, illustrative of which are spray, brush, or roll coating, screen

printing, lithography, bulk dispensing, and the like, and can be cured by a variety of techniques, including exposure to thermal energy, actinic radiation such as visible light, ultraviolet light, electron beams, and x-rays, and the like.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

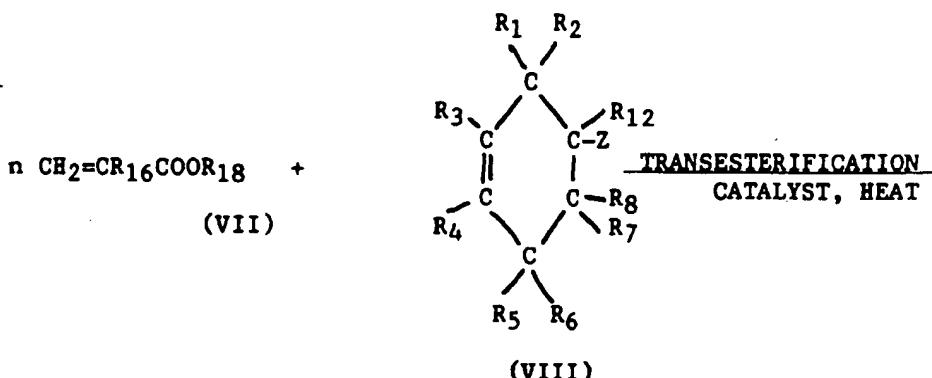
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The Unsaturated Polylactone Acrylates

The novel unsaturated polylactone acrylates (V) of this invention are produced by a transesterification reaction between a lower alkyl acrylate, methacrylate, or ethacrylate, VII, and an unsaturated polylactone, VIII,

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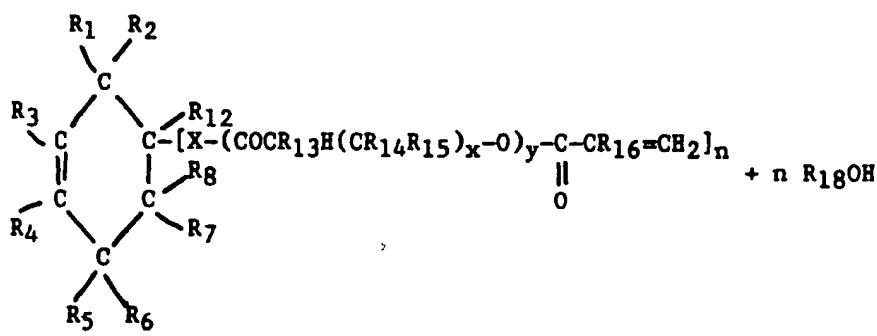
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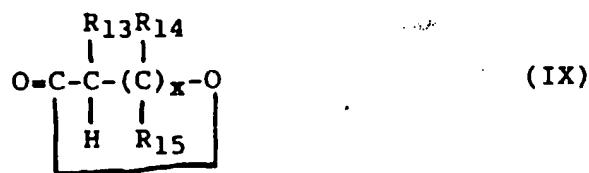
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wherein Z is $[\text{X}-\text{COCR}_{13}\text{H}(\text{CR}_{14}\text{R}_{15})_x-\text{O}]_y-\text{H}]_n$, R_1 to R_{16} , x, y and n are as defined above, and R_{18} is linear or branched lower alkyl of one to about eight carbon atoms and preferably one to about four carbon atoms. Illustrative of linear or branched lower alkyl groups are methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, n-butyl, i-butyl, s-butyl, t-butyl, 2-methyl-1-propyl, 1,2-dimethyl-1-propyl, 2-methyl-1-butyl, n-amyl, i-amyl, 3-methyl-pentyl, n-hexyl, 2-methyl-1-pentyl, 3-methyl-1-pentyl, 2-ethyl-hexyl, and the like. The term acrylate will be taken to include acrylates, methacrylates, and ethacrylates unless a specific acrylate is being discussed.

The lactones suitable for preparation of the unsaturated polylactones, I, and the 3,4-epoxides of these compounds are cyclic ester compounds of the general structure

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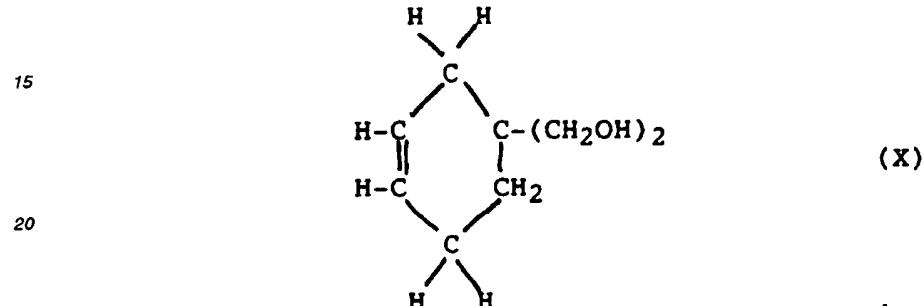
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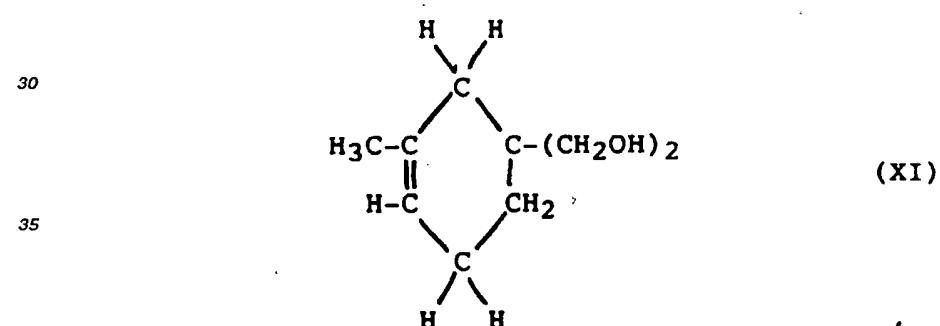
where R_{13} to R_{15} have been defined above, with the proviso that not more than three of these R groups are alkyl,

phenyl, cyclohexyl, or halogen groups, preferably that not more than two of these R groups are alkyl, phenyl, cyclohexyl, or halogen groups, and most preferably that all of these R groups are hydrogen; that x is an integer of one to about 6, preferably from 3 to 5, and most preferably 4. Illustrative of the lactones that can be used are ϵ -caprolactone, 3,5-dimethyl- ϵ -caprolactone, ϵ -methyl- ϵ -caprolactone, δ -isopropyl- ϵ -caprolactone, ϵ -phenyl- α -methyl- ϵ -caprolactone, ω -valerolactone, ω -methyl- ω -valerolactone, δ -propiolactone, zeta-enantholactone, and the like, as well as mixtures of these lactones. The most preferred lactone is ϵ -caprolactone.

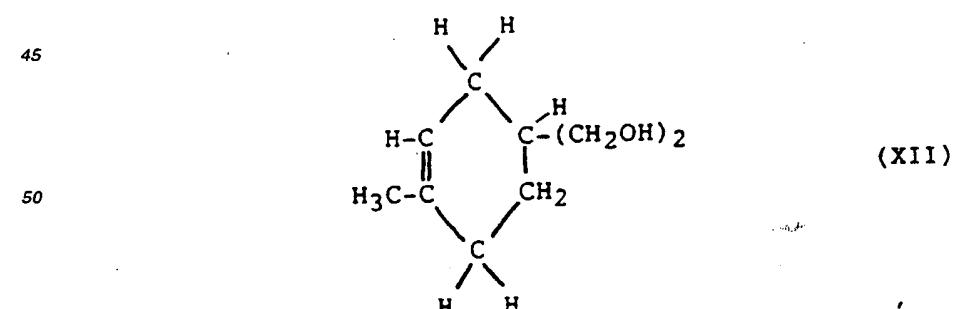
The group X in structural formulas V and VI, as well in later structural formulas, is CH_2O when n is equal to two and is CH_2O or $\text{COOCH}_2\text{CHR}_{17}\text{O}$ when n is equal to one. Illustrative of the compounds with group X that can be reacted with lactones to obtain the unsaturated polylactones used in the practice of this invention include 3-cyclohexene-1,1-dimethanol,



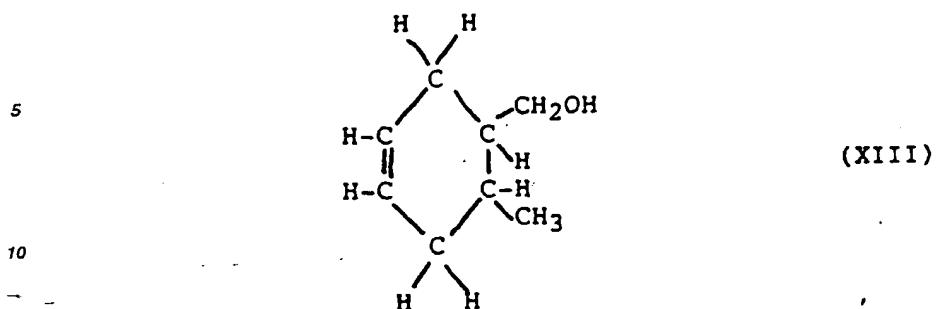
25 3-cyclohexene-3-methyl-1,1-dimethanol,



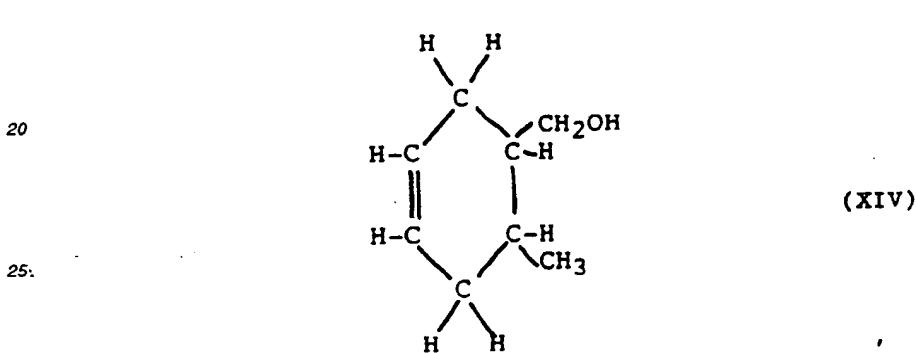
40 3-cyclohexene-4-methyl-1,1-dimethanol,



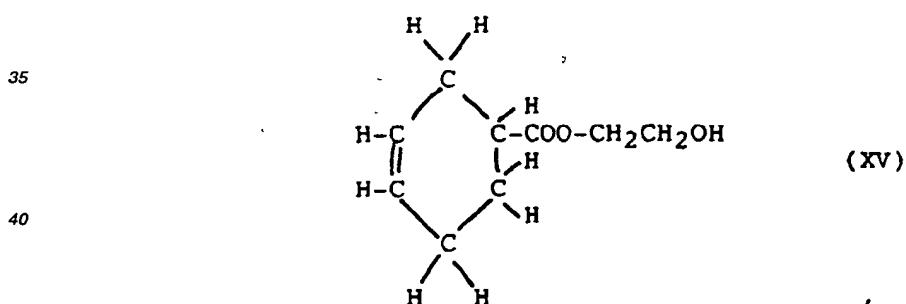
55 when n equals two and, when n equals one,
3-cyclohexene-1-methanol,



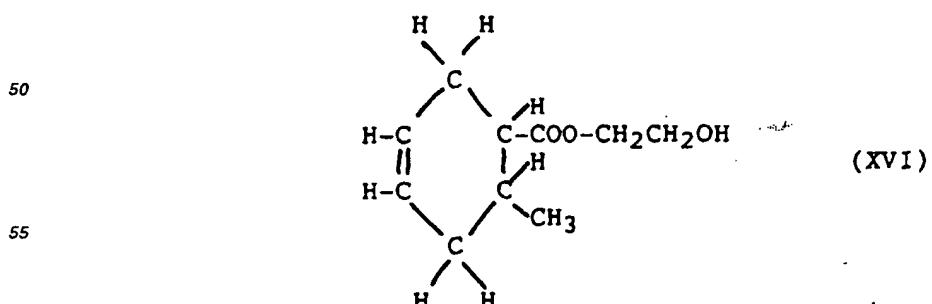
3-cyclohexene-6-methyl-1-methanol,



30 hydroxyethyl-3-cyclohexene carboxylate,



45 hydroxyethyl-3-cyclohexene-6-methyl carboxylate,

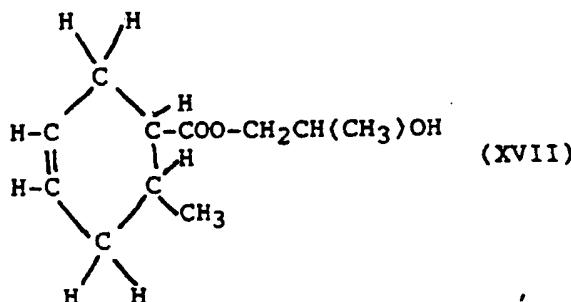


hydroxypropyl-3-cyclohexene-6-methyl carboxylate,

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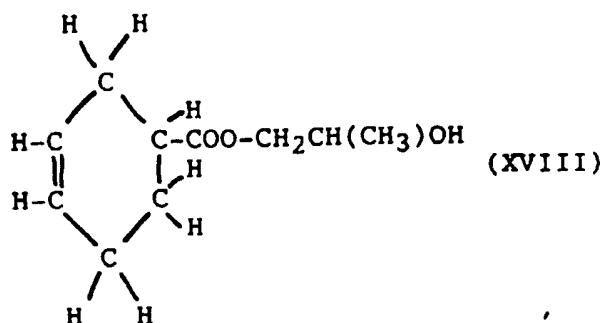


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hydroxypropyl-3-cyclohexene carboxylate,



hydroxyethyl-3-cyclohexene-3-methyl carboxylate, hydroxyethyl-3-cyclohexene-4-methyl carboxylate, hydroxyethyl-3-cyclohexene-3,6-dimethyl carboxylate, hydroxypropyl-3-cyclohexene-3-methyl carboxylate, hydroxypropyl-3-cyclohexene-4-methyl carboxylate, hydroxypropyl-3-cyclohexene-4,6-dimethyl carboxylate, and the like.

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The transesterification process can be carried out with either an unsaturated polylactone or a 3,4-epoxy polylactone; however, it is preferred that unsaturated polylactones be used and that when a 3,4-epoxy polylactone is used the average value of γ be less than about 1.2.

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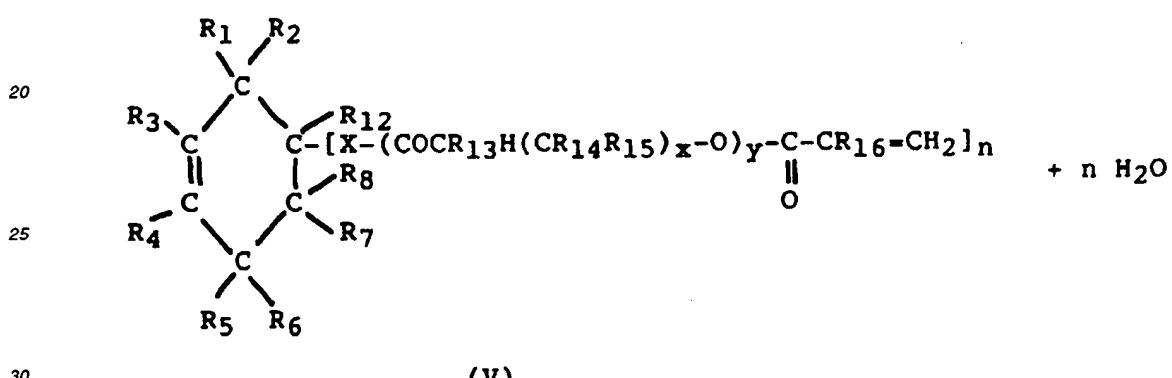
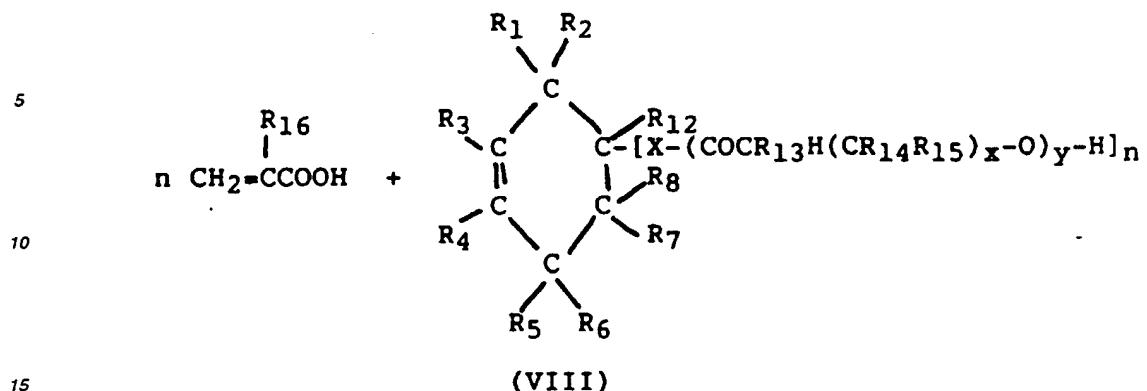
The transesterification process can be carried out with an excess of the unsaturated polylactone or epoxidized polylactone, an equivalent amount of the reactants, or an excess by weight of from about 5% to 400% or more of the lower-alkyl acrylate be used. It is usually preferred that an excess of the lower-alkyl acrylate be used to facilitate rapid, efficient reaction between the compounds when a fully acrylated product is prepared. Although residual lower-alkyl acrylate can be allowed to remain in the final product wherein it would act as a reactive diluent, it is preferably removed by distillation or other suitable separation technique.

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Although it is preferred that the transesterification process is practiced with both the unsaturated polylactones and the 3,4-epoxy polylactones, it is realized that a condensation process between an unsaturated polylactone and acrylic, methacrylic, or ethacrylic acid could be used to make the unsaturated polylactone acrylates, V, of the invention and that these compounds can be epoxidized to form the 3,4-epoxy polylactone acrylates, VI, of the invention.

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Illustrative of the catalysts for the transesterification reaction are metallic methoxides such as sodium methoxide, potassium methoxide, lithium methoxide, zinc methoxide, calcium methoxide, cesium methoxide; metallic bicarbonates such as sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate; sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate; sodium thiocyanate, potassium thiocyanate, lithium thiocyanate, cesium thiocyanate, zinc thiocyanate; potassium cyanide, sodium cyanide; and other salts of weak acids such as sodium acetate, lithium acetate, potassium acetate, cesium acetate, calcium acetate, zinc acetate, calcium oxide, calcium hydride, metal oxylates, and the like. In addition, mixtures of the catalysts can be used when desired. When the 3,4-epoxy polylactones are employed, it is preferred that the salts of weak acids be employed. The catalyst may be added to the reaction mass all at one time, in discrete portions that may be of the same or different size, or in a continuous uniform or nonuniform manner over the entire reaction time period or over a portion of the reaction time period.

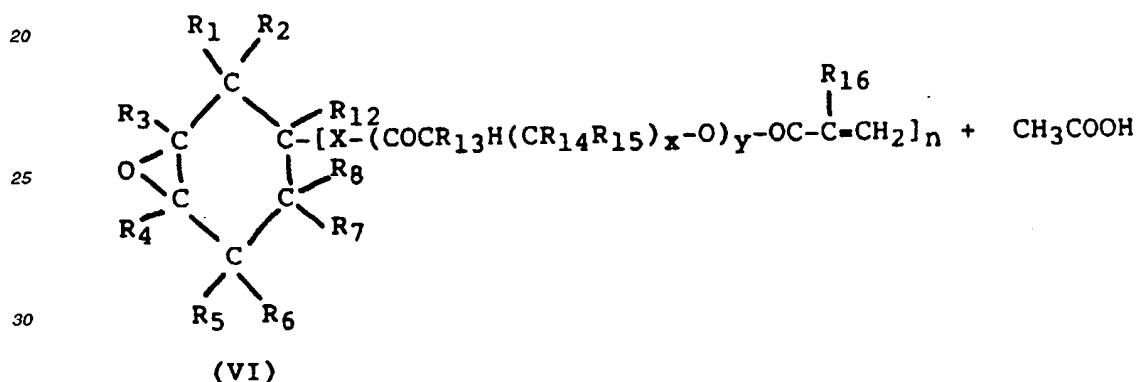
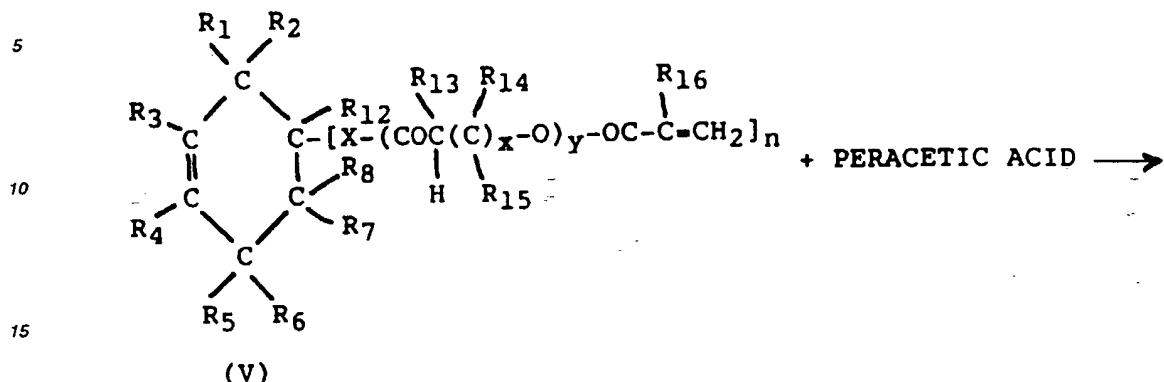
45 The transesterification reaction can be carried out at temperatures of about 40°C to about 180°C and preferably at temperatures of about 60°C to about 130°C. The temperature involved will be dependant on the particular reactants used and particularly on the boiling point of the leaving alcohol. Time for completion of the transesterification reaction will vary depending on the temperature employed, the particular ingredients involved, and the quantity of ingredients used. The pressure employed during the transesterification process is not critical, and the process may be carried out under atmospheric pressure or subatmospheric pressure, or, less preferably, at superatmospheric pressure.

50 The mixture of reactants for the transesterification reaction can optionally be dissolved or suspended in an inert solvent for the purpose of facilitating the reaction, reducing the viscosity, or to facilitate handling. Illustrative of the inert solvents are ethyl benzene, toluene, xylene, benzene, trichloroethane, heptanone, methyl amyl ketone, hexane, heptane, and the like.

55 As is known to those skilled in the art of acrylate reactions, it is usually necessary to add inhibitors to the reaction mixture to prevent polymerization of the acrylate, methacrylate, or ethacrylate double bond during heating. Illustrative of such inhibitors are methoxyphenol, phenothiazine, benzoquinone, 2,5-di-t-butylquinone, methylhydroquinone, hydroquinone, other common free radical inhibitors, and the like. The level of inhibitor used is less than 2000 parts per million and preferably less than 1000 parts per million.

In a specific embodiment of this invention, the unsaturated polylactone acrylates of this invention can be made

into 3,4-epoxy polylactone acrylates by reaction with a suitable oxidizing agent such as peracetic acid.



35 To carry out the epoxidation, epoxidizing agents of various types can be used. These agents can be formed in situ from hydrogen peroxide and an organic acid such as acetic acid, can be preformed and used as a peracid, or can be in the form of a dioxirane such as dimethyldioxirane, and the like. Illustrative of the peracids that can be used in carrying out epoxidations are perbenzoic acid, peracetic acid, perpropionic acid, perbutyric acid, percaproic acid, perlactic acid, permonochloroacetic acid, permonosuccinic acid, tertiary-butylperbenzoic acid, and the like. When used, the peracids are usually dissolved in an inert solvent such as ethyl acetate to facilitate handling and to minimize explosive and other hazards.

40 The unsaturated polylactone acrylate derivative is reacted with the epoxidizing agent at temperatures of less than about 5°C to about 90°C, preferably at temperatures of about 25°C to 60°C. The time required for reaction will vary depending upon the particular reactants charged and the temperature, facts which are well known to those skilled in the art of epoxidation chemistry. In general, the peracid solution is carefully and very slowly added to the reactor 45 containing the unsaturated polylactone acrylate, in either a neat form or dissolved in a suitable inert solvent such as ethyl acetate, which is held at a relatively constant reaction temperature. Rate of peracid addition should be such that a desired maximum temperature is not exceeded. The exothermic oxidation reaction that takes place is controlled by cooling the reactants to the desired reaction temperature. Peracid addition rate is decreased or stopped if necessary to maintain temperature control. A method of quenching the reaction is usually made available and maintained as, for 50 example, in the laboratory an ice/water bath is available. The reaction product is then optionally washed one or more times with water and/or an aqueous solution of sodium chloride, sodium bicarbonate, or similar salt. The product is isolated by vacuum stripping of the organic acid that is formed and the solvent that had been used to dissolve the unsaturated polylactone acrylate and/or peracetic acid. If desired, the product may be redissolved and reisolated by vacuum stripping using conventional techniques.

55 In specific embodiments of this invention, the unsaturated polylactone acrylates of this invention can be used as, e.g., reactive solvents, or can be reacted with hydrogen under low pressure to prepare compounds without unsaturation and useful as inert solvents. Also, the compounds of this invention can be reacted with halogens, to form flame-retardant additives that will be miscible with a variety of polymers and other compounds. In the case of the 3,4-epoxy polylactone

derivatives that have been reacted with halogen, the potential for linking and attaching the compound to various substrates through the epoxide group exists.

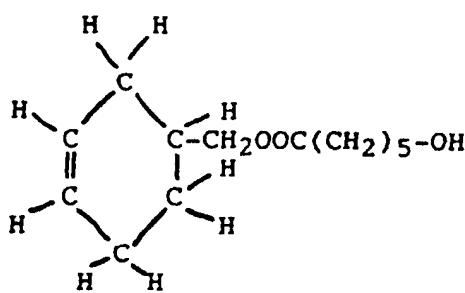
The unsaturated polylactone acrylates and 3,4- epoxy polylactone acrylates of this invention can be homopolymerized, copolymerized, or further reacted with other compounds to form a variety of useful coatings, inks, adhesives, sealants, molded or cast shaped objects, and intermediates for further reaction or use. When these compounds are used in coatings, inks, sealants, adhesive, and molded parts, they impart improved flexibility and/or toughness, presumably due to the lactone moieties in the compounds, to the resulting product over that obtained with compounds known in the literature. In addition, in the case of the unsaturated polylactone acrylate derivatives, unsaturation of different reactivity, i.e., cyclohexene, which, for example, can be readily converted into epoxide functionality, and acrylate functionality, that can be readily polymerized by free radical chemistry through thermal or radiation means, is provided. In the case of the epoxidized polylactone acrylate derivatives, different functionalities, i.e., epoxide and acrylate, are provided in the same molecule and therefore reactivity with different classes of compounds is provided. For example, the epoxide portion can be cationically cured if formulated with a suitable cationic photoinitiator such as the sulfonium or iodonium salts and exposed to suitable ultraviolet light and the acrylate portion of the molecule can be polymerized if formulated with a photoinitiator that generates free radicals, such as 2,2-diacetophenone, and exposed to ultraviolet light.

Illustrative of the various end uses in which the compounds of this invention can be used are acid scavengers, furniture coatings, decorative coatings, overprint varnishes, electrical or electronic coatings, automobile primers, sealers, coatings for rocker panel, top coatings, beverage and other can coatings, inks for written or pictorial communication, sealants for electronic components, conformal coatings, photoresists suitable for developing printing plates or printed circuit boards, shaped articles such as those formed in stereolithography, cast printing rolls, molded objects such as those formed by bulk molding compounds or sheet molding compounds based on unsaturated polyesters and styrene and reinforced with glass, carbon, graphite or other fibers, solvents, flame retardants, and the like.

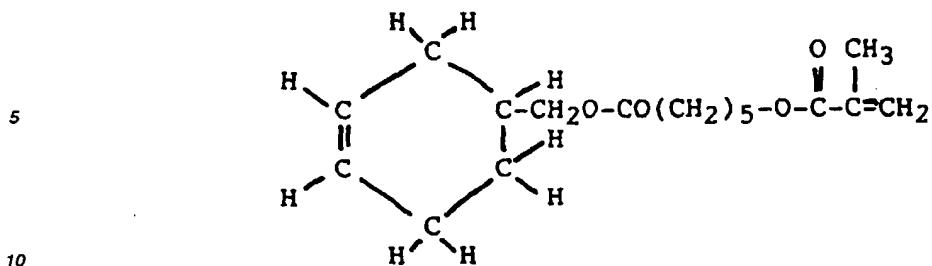
The following examples are illustrative of the present invention and are not intended as a limitation upon the scope thereof.

EXAMPLES

Example 1. (Describes preparation of an unsaturated polycaprolactone methacrylate derivative by transesterification of an unsaturated polycaprolactone derivative and methyl methacrylate.) To a reaction flask 157 grams (0.695 equivalent) of a dry, unsaturated polycaprolactone derivative as disclosed in the above-mentioned patent application EP-A-0 435 265 (Art.54(3) EPC), having the average structure

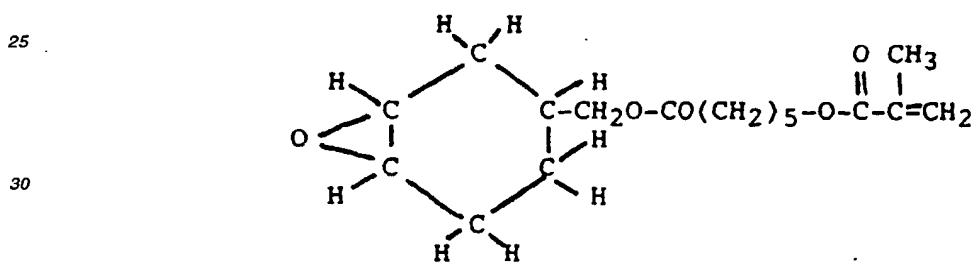


and an average molecular weight of about 226, 126 grams (1.248 equivalents) of dry methyl methacrylate, 42 grams of toluene, and 0.45 gram of methoxyphenol and 0.45 gram of phenothiazine were added and further dried by heating to 105°C and distilling over about 15 cm³ of a mixture of water, toluene, and methyl methacrylate. The mixture was then cooled to room temperature and 0.45 gram of sodium methoxide was added. The reaction mixture was then heated to 105°C while blowing a stream of nitrogen over the mixture. As methanol was produced in the reaction, it was distilled overhead along with some toluene and methyl methacrylate. As the reaction proceeded, the temperature of the reaction mixture was gradually increased to about 125°C. After about two hours, the reaction was terminated and the mixture was cooled to room temperature and the sodium methoxide was neutralized with an equal molar amount of acetic acid. The toluene and excess methyl methacrylate were stripped off under vacuum on a rotary evaporator to yield 191 grams of an unsaturated polylactone methacrylate of the following structure:

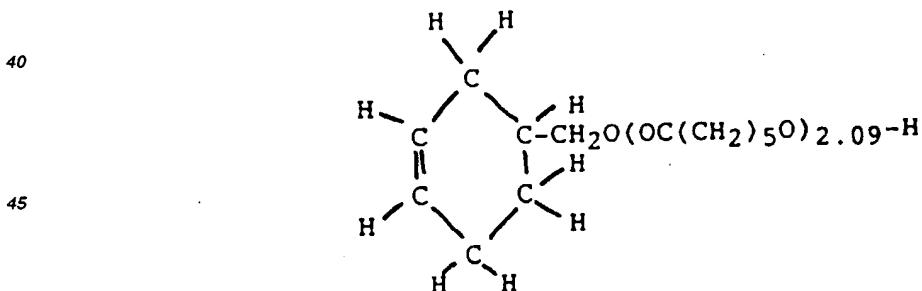


15 Example 2. (Describes the preparation of a 3,4-epoxy polycaprolactone methacrylate from an unsaturated polycaprolactone methacrylate.) One hundred and eight (108) grams of the unsaturated polylactone methacrylate prepared in Example 1 were placed in a reaction flask and heated to 35-40°C. Then, 135 grams of a 23% peracetic acid in ethyl acetate solution were slowly added while stirring over a period of about one hour. The reaction temperature was controlled at 35-40°C by the rate of addition of the peracetic acid solution, an ice bath, and a heating lamp. After the peracetic acid solution addition was complete, the mixture was allowed to stir for an additional 2 to 3 hours at 35-40°C to ensure completion of the reaction. The reaction mixture was then cooled to room temperature and diluted with 100 grams of toluene, and washed 4 times with 120 milliliter portions of cold water, one time with cold, aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution, and three more times with water. The organic layer was then stripped of all volatile components at 45°C using a rotary evaporator and an absolute pressure of 2mm of mercury. There was a yield of 104 grams of the 3,4-epoxy polycaprolactone methacrylate of the following average structure:

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35 Example 3. To a reaction flask equipped with a distilling head, magnetic stirrer, heating mantle, and a slow nitrogen purge, 28 grams (0.08 mol) of an unsaturated polycaprolactone derivative having the average structure

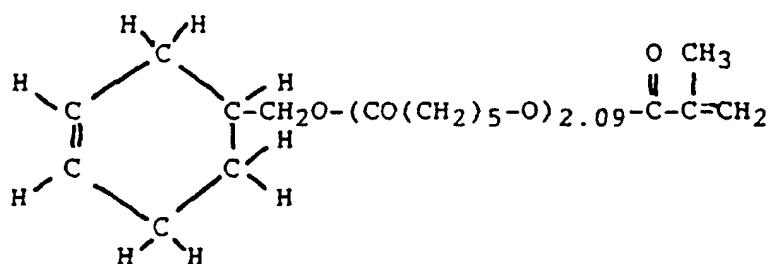


50 and an average molecular weight of 350, 24 grams (0.24 mol) of methyl methacrylate, 7 grams of toluene, and 0.1 g each of phenothiazine and methoxyphenol were added. The mixture was heated to boiling and 4-5 cm³ of a water-toluene azeotrope were collected through the distillation head. The mixture was then cooled to room temperature and 0.1 gram of sodium methoxide was added. Over the next 90 minutes, the reaction mixture was heated to between 100°C and 123°C and a mixture of methanol, toluene and excess methyl methacrylate was collected overhead at a distillation head temperature of 55-65°C.

55 The cooled reaction mixture was then diluted with 50 cm³ of heptane, washed two times with 15 cm³ of water, one time with 15 ml portions of water that contained 0.2 gram of acetic acid and a final time with 15 cm³ of water. The organic layer was separated and stripped of all volatile compounds by distillation at a temperature of 50°C and a

pressure as low as 1 mmHg. The yield was 19 grams of unsaturated polycaprolactone methacrylate of the following average structure:

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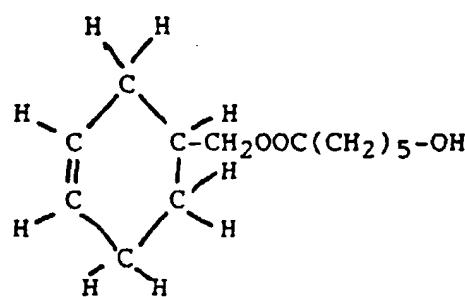
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Example 4. In an apparatus similar to that described in Example 3, 125 grams (0.56 mol) of dried unsaturated caprolactone derivative having the average structure

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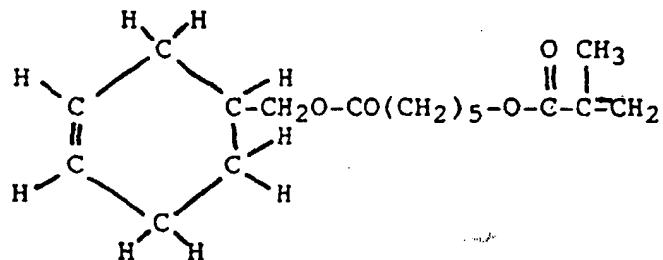
and an average molecular weight of 226, 100 grams (1.0 mol) of methyl methacrylate, 33 grams of toluene, and 0.36 gram each of phenothiazine and methoxyphenol were added. The mixture was heated to distill over about 15 cm³ of a water/toluene/methyl methacrylate mixture. The reaction mixture was then cooled to room temperature and 0.36 gram of sodium methoxide was added. The mixture was then heated to 100-120°C and held at this temperature while a mixture of methanol, toluene, and methyl methacrylate was distilled over at a head temperature of 55-65°C. After cessation of distillation, the reaction product was cooled.

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The reaction product was refined by neutralizing with 0.4 gram of acetic acid, diluting with 150 cm³ of toluene, and washing five times with 200 ml portions of water. The volatiles were stripped from the organic layer with a rotary evaporator at 45-50°C to yield 161 grams of an unsaturated caprolactone methacrylate with a number average molecular weight of 291 and of the following average structure:

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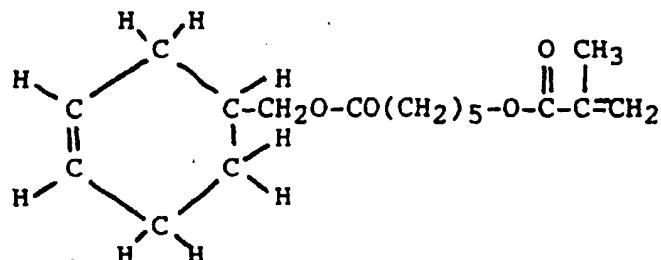


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Example 5. The same ingredients in the same amounts as given in Example 4 were reacted in the same manner as described in Example 4. After cooling the reaction mixture, it was refined by adding 0.4 gram of acetic acid and stripping off volatiles in a rotary evaporator at 45-50°C to yield 167 grams of an unsaturated caprolactone adduct of the following average structure:

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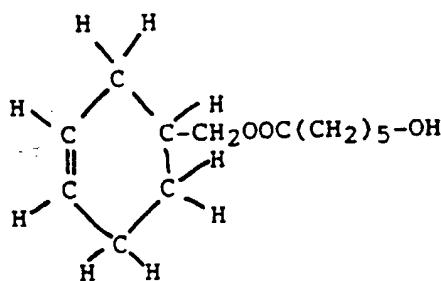


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Example 6. To a reaction flask equipped as in Example 4, an addition funnel was also added. The reactor was charged with 125 grams (0.56 mol) of an unsaturated caprolactone derivative having the average structure:

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and a number average molecular weight of 226, 100 grams (1.0 mol) of methyl methacrylate, and 0.50 gram each of phenothiazine and methoxyphenol. Hexane was placed in the addition funnel. The contents of the reactor were heated to 95°C and hexane was fed at the rate of about 2 cm³/min until about 25 cc of a mixture of hexane, methyl methacrylate, and water were collected overhead at a head temperature of 65-70°C. The reaction mass was cooled to 50°C and 0.36 gram of sodium methoxide was added. The reaction temperature was then increased to 80-85°C and the hexane feed was again established at 2 cm³/min. The reaction was continued at this temperature for about 2.5 hours, during which time a mixture of methanol and hexane was collected at a head temperature of 50-60°C.

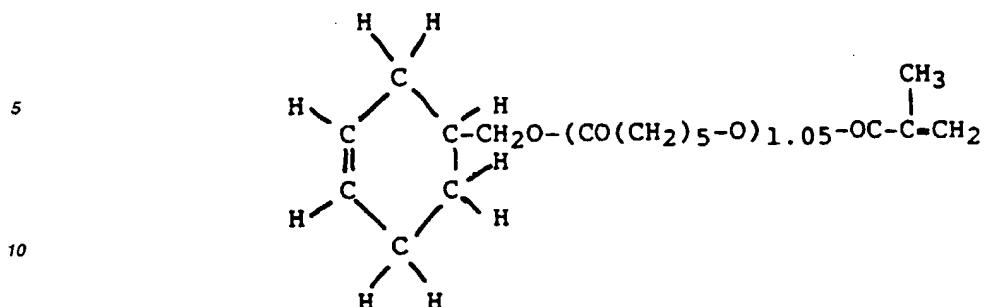
The reaction product was then cooled and diluted with an equal volume of a 1:1 mixture of hexane and toluene. The resulting mixture was washed two times with 150 ml portions of cold water and then light volatiles were stripped off on a rotary evaporator at about 45-50°C. There was a 159 gram yield of unsaturated caprolactone methacrylate of the following average structure:

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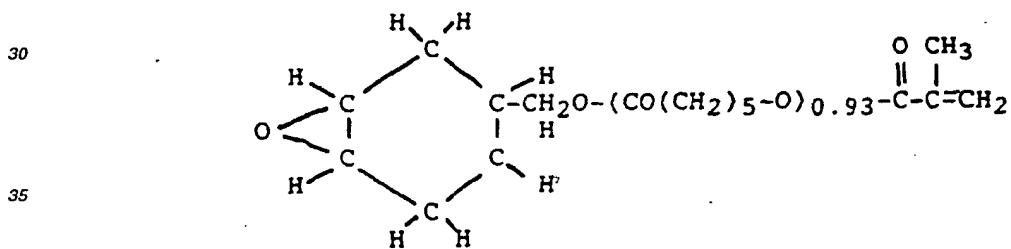
Example 7. One hundred-twenty (120) grams (0.4 mole) of an unsaturated n-caprolactone acrylate with the following average structure:

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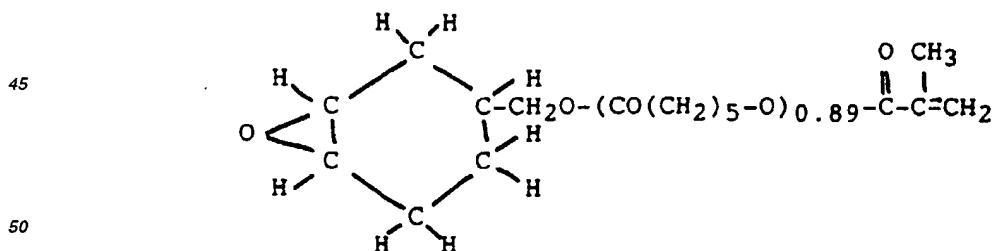


15 and 0.045 gram of methoxyphenol were charged to a reaction flask equipped with a thermocouple, mechanical stirrer, and addition funnel that was positioned over an ice bath and that had a heat lamp positioned so its radiation would fall on the reactants. Temperature control was achieved by raising the ice bath or turning on the heat lamp. One hundred-fifty (150) grams of a 23% solution of peracetic acid in ethyl acetate were placed in the addition funnel. The reactants were stirred and heated to 40°C and the peracetic acid solution was slowly added to the reactor over a two-hour period while maintaining the temperature at 40°C. The mixture was stirred at 40°C for an additional 2.5 hours, after which time analysis indicated that no additional peracetic acid was being consumed.

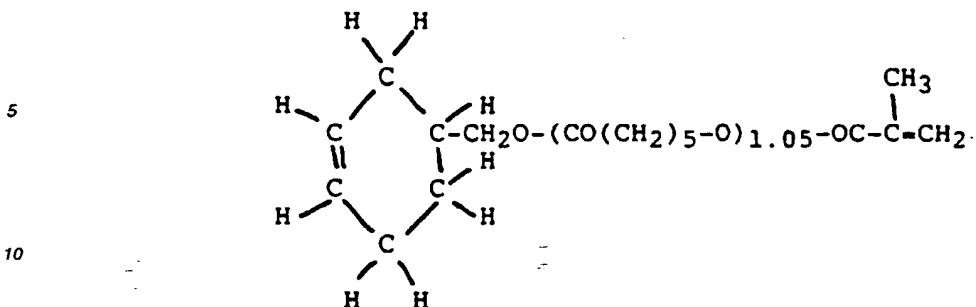
The epoxidized reaction product was cooled to below room temperature and diluted with 200 cc of cold toluene, washed with 130 ml portions of cold water four times, washed with 100 cm³ of an aqueous 1% sodium bicarbonate solution one time, and washed with 130 ml portions of cold water three additional times. Analysis for acid indicated that the residual acetic acid was 0.06%. Methoxyphenol (400 parts per million) was added to the product and volatiles were stripped off in a rotary evaporator at 35-45°C and a subatmospheric pressure of 2 mmHg to yield 115 grams of an epoxidized product with a number average molecular weight of 302 and the following average structure:



Example 8. Example 7 was repeated with one-half of the amounts of reactants indicated above to yield 55 grams of a product with a number average molecular weight of 297 and the following average structure:

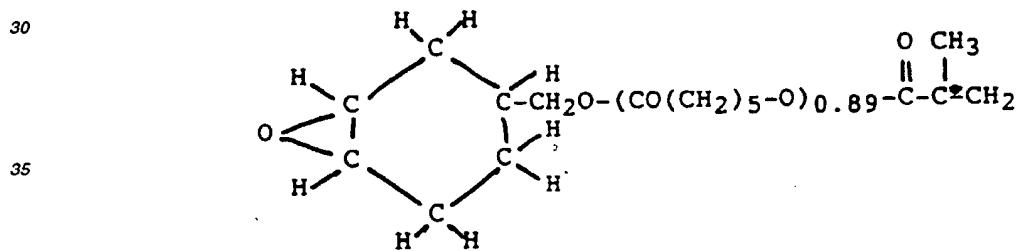


Example 9. One hundred-twenty (120) grams (0.4 mole) of an unsaturated poly-n-caprolactone acrylate with the following average structure

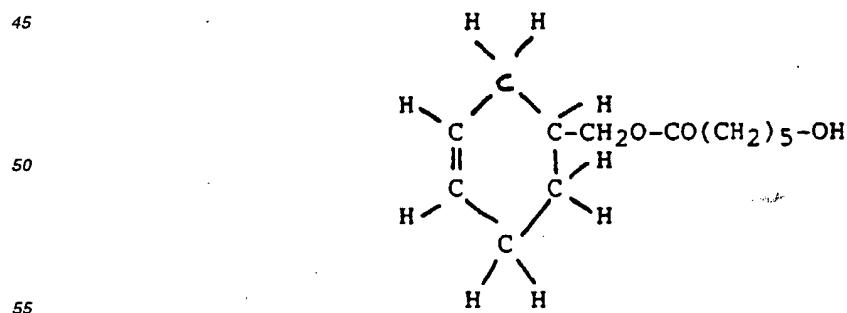


15 and 0.045 gram of methoxyphenol were charged to a reaction flask equipped with a thermocouple, mechanical stirrer, and addition funnel that was positioned over an ice bath and that had a heat lamp positioned so its radiation would fall on the reactants. Temperature control was achieved by raising the ice bath or turning on the heat lamp. One hundred-fifty (150) grams of a 23% solution of peracetic acid in ethyl acetate were placed in the addition funnel. The reactants were stirred and heated to 40°C and the peracetic acid solution was slowly added to the reactor over a two-hour period while maintaining the temperature at 40°C. The mixture was stirred at 40°C for an additional 2.5 hours, after which time analysis indicated that no additional peracetic acid was being consumed.

20 The epoxidized reaction product was cooled to below room temperature and then fed to a rotary evaporator. Volatiles were removed at 40°C and 2 mmHg. The product was dissolved in 30 cm³ toluene, which was then removed along with any other volatiles in the rotary evaporator at the same temperature and pressure. The resulting product was diluted with an equal volume of toluene and fed to a rotary evaporator at 70°C and a subatmospheric pressure of 25 133 Pa (mmHg) to remove the toluene and other volatiles. This latter dilution and evaporation was repeated. Analysis indicated a residual acetic acid content of 0.097% and a yield of epoxidized product with a number average molecular weight of 298 and the following average structure:



40 Example 10. A 12-liter, glass reactor was equipped with a heating mantle, mechanical stirrer, nitrogen purge, and a reflux/short column distillation head. Four kilograms of an unsaturated poly-*e*-caprolactone, with a number average molecular weight of 226 and the following average structure:



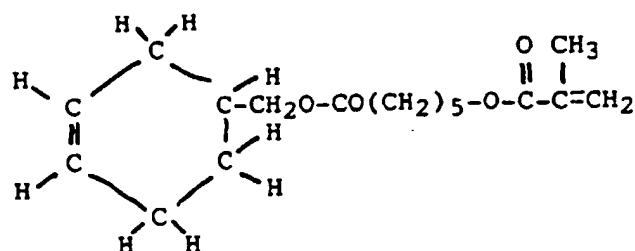
3.2 grams of methyl methacrylate, and 11.45 grams each of phenothiazine and methoxyphenol were charged to the reactor and heated to 95°C while stirring. Hexane was then fed to the reactor at a rate of 38 cc/minute while maintaining

the reactor temperature between 90°C and 95°C. The hexane and adventitious water were collected overhead at a head temperature of 65°C. After 500 grams of the distillate were collected, the hexane feed was stopped. Analysis of the reactor contents indicated that the water content of the reactants was less than 75 parts per million.

5 The reactants were then cooled to 60°C and 11.45 grams of sodium methoxide were added. The temperature was increased to 90°C and hexane addition was re-established at 41 cc/minute. The transesterification reaction temperature was maintained at 100°C to 105°C and hexane, other volatiles, and a hexane/methanol azeotrope were collected overhead at a head temperature of 65°C to 67°C until a total of 2.7 kilograms of hexane had been fed to the reactor. The reaction was then cooled to 60°C and the sodium methoxide catalyst was neutralized with 12.7 grams of acetic acid.

10 The reaction mixture was diluted with hexane until a mixture with a specific gravity of 0.9 was obtained. The mixture was then washed with 3.3 kilogram portions of water two times. The organic layer was treated with 2.7 grams of methoxyphenol and 2.1 grams of phenothiazine, and the volatile components were stripped off using a rotary evaporator with final stripping conditions of 50°C and 1 mmHg. A yield of 4.7 kilograms of unsaturated caprolactone methacrylate product was obtained with the following average structure:

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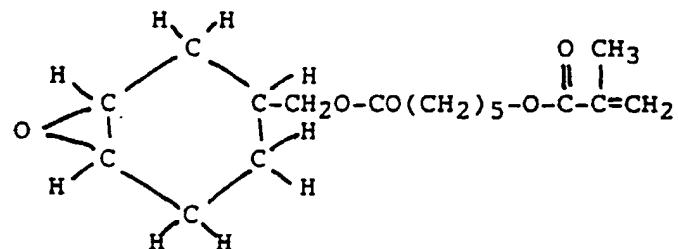
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Example 11. Four and five-tenths (4.5) kilograms of the unsaturated caprolactone methacrylate product prepared in Example 10 and 200 grams of ethyl acetate were placed in the 12-liter reactor described in Example 10, with the exception that no distillation column was used. These ingredients were heated to 40°C while stirring. Then 5.63 kilograms of a 23% solution of peracetic acid in ethyl acetate were slowly added over a two-hour period. During this addition period, the temperature was maintained between 38°C and 42°C and controlled by the rate of peracetic acid solution addition and by vacuum refluxing the ethyl acetate solvent. After addition of the peracetic acid solution was completed, the reaction mixture was maintained at 38-42°C for 105 minutes, after which time peroxide titration showed the reaction to be complete.

30 Ethyl acetate and some of the by-product acetic acid were removed from the reaction mixture by vacuum distillation at 5320 Pa (40 mmHg). The resulting product mixture was then treated with 0.8 gram of phenothiazine and the remaining acetic acid was removed using a wiped film evaporator operating at 665-1330 Pa (5-10 mmHg) and using xylene as an azeotroping agent to yield 4.2 kilograms of ϵ -caprolactone methacrylate 3,4-epoxycyclohexanecarboxylate product of the following average structure:

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Examples 12-29. Illustrative formulations. The following ingredients are placed in a suitable container and well mixed. They are then coated onto metal panels, wood, paper, paperboard, plastic and vinyl-tile substrates with a No. 20 wire-wound rod. The coated substrates are then exposed to a 200 watt-per-2.54 cm (200 watt-per-inch), medium-pressure-mercury-vapor ultraviolet-light source at speeds ranging from 3.05 to 30.5 meter-per-minute (10 to 100 feet-per-minute). Tack-free coatings with useful properties result.

EXAMPLE					
5	<u>Ingredients. g</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>
10	Example 1 Product	96.0	50.0	25.0	5.0
	Trimethylolpropane triacrylate	--	45.0	52.0	85.0
15	Hexanediol diacrylate	--	--	20.0	6.0
	2,2-diethoxyacetophenone	4.0	5.0	3.0	4.0

EXAMPLE					
20	<u>Ingredients. g</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>
25	Example 2 Product	96.0	30.0	50.0	25.0
	Example 1 Product	--	10.0	46.0	--
30	Trimethylolpropane triacrylate	--	40.0	--	50.0
	Hexanediol diacrylate	--	15.0	--	20.0
	2,2-diethoxyacetophenone	4.0	5.0	4.0	5.0

EXAMPLE					
35	<u>Ingredients. g</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>23</u>
40	Example 3 Product	96.0	20.0	30.0	70.0
	Example 2 Product	--	10.0	--	--
45	Trimethylolpropane triacrylate	--	50.0	66.0	20.0
	Hexanediol diacrylate	--	15.0	--	5.0
	2,2-diethoxyacetophenone	4.0	5.0	4.0	5.0

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		EXAMPLE					
	Ingredients, g	24	25	26	27	28	29
5	Example 2 Product	97.0	48.0	30.0	10.0	25.0	40.0
10	Example 1 Product	--	--	10.0	--	--	--
15	3,4-epoxycyclohexane-methyl-3,4-epoxycyclohexanecarboxylate	--	50.0	40.0	70.0	58.0	37.0
20	Trimethylolpropane triacrylate	--	--	16.0	--	--	--
25	Polycaprolactone polyol*	--	--	--	20.0	--	--
30	Poly(tetramethylene oxide) polyol**	--	--	--	--	15.0	--
	Propylene glycol	--	--	--	--	--	20.0
	Aryl sulfonium antimony salt photoinitiator##	3.0	2.0	--	2.5	2.0	3.0
	Aryl sulfonium phosphorous salt photoinitiator##	--	--	4.0	--	--	--

*A 540 average molecular weight trifunctional polycaprolactone polyol marketed by Union Carbide Corporation under the tradename TONETM 0305.

**A 1000 average molecular weight, difunctional poly(tetramethylene oxide) polyol marketed by Quaker Chemical as PolymegTM 1000.

CYRACURETM UVI-6974, a hexafluoroantimonate aryl sulfonium salt marketed by Union Carbide Corporation.

CYRACURETM UVI-6990, a hexafluorophosphate aryl sulfonium salt marketed by Union Carbide Corporation.

45 Example 30. One mole of the product of Example 1, 1 mole of styrene, one mole of butyl acrylate, 10 grams of VAZO 52 (azo-based polymerization initiator sold by Du Pont), and 200 grams of methyl isobutyl ketone are placed in a glass reactor equipped with a stirrer, temperature measuring device, and a nitrogen inlet and outlet, and a water-cooled condenser. The mixture is heated to reflux (about 115°C) and maintained at this temperature for 30 minutes, and then the temperature is decreased to 80°C and held at this temperature for two hours. The product is cooled to room temperature and stored for future use.

50 Example 31. The product of Example 30 is converted into a polyepoxide product by reaction with peracetic acid by the same method as used in Example 2. The polyepoxide is useful in photocured or thermally cured coatings, inks, photoresists, and adhesives when formulated with suitable photoinitiators and/or catalysts. Flexibilized products are obtained by formulating polyols with the product of Example 30 and curing in the manner described.

55 Example 32. One-half mole of the product of Example 2, 1 mole of styrene, one mole of t-butyl acrylate, 0.1 mole of hydroxyethyl acrylate, 10 grams of VAZO 52 (azo-based polymerization initiator sold by DuPont), and 200 grams of methyl isobutyl ketone are placed in a glass reactor equipped with a stirrer, temperature measuring device, and a nitrogen inlet and outlet, and a water-cooled condenser. The mixture is heated to reflux (about 115°C) and maintained

at this temperature for 30 minutes, and then the temperature is decreased to 80°C and held at this temperature for two hours. The resulting product is cooled to room temperature and stored for future use.

Example 33. Under ultraviolet light-free conditions, the product of Example 32 is formulated with an onium salt photoinitiator, the solvent is removed by spray drying, and the resulting product is used as a powder coating by electrostatically spraying it onto a substrate and heating to melt the powder and then subjecting the film to ultraviolet light. If desired, the spray dried powder may be fluid energy milled to improved its solid-state flow characteristics.

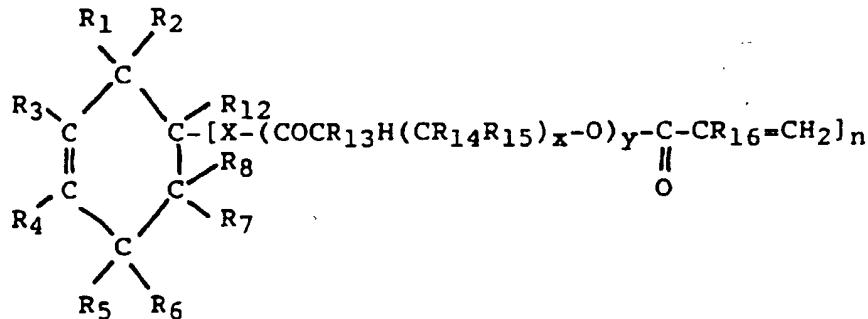
Claims

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Claims for the following Contracting States : AT, BE, CH, DK, GR, LI, LU, NL

15 1. An unsaturated polylactone acrylate of the formula:

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wherein R₁ to R₈ are the same or different and are hydrogen, phenyl, or unsubstituted or substituted alkyl groups of 1 to about 8 carbon atoms, n has a value of one or two, R₁₂ is hydrogen when n is one and does not exist when n is two, R₁₃, R₁₄, and R₁₅ are the same or different and are hydrogen, phenyl, cyclohexyl, linear or branched alkyl groups of up to about 8 carbon atoms, or halogen with the proviso that not more than three of the R₁₃ to R₁₅ are alkyl, phenyl, cyclohexyl, or halogen groups, R₁₆ is hydrogen, methyl, or ethyl, x is an integer of one to about 6, and the average value of y is from about 0.1 to about 50, X is CH₂O when n is equal to two and is CH₂O or COOCH₂CHR₁₇O when n is equal to one, and R₁₇ is either hydrogen or methyl, and epoxidized derivatives thereof.

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2. A unsaturated polylactone acrylate and epoxidized derivatives thereof as in Claim 1 wherein y is from about 0.1 to about 10.

40 3. A unsaturated polylactone acrylate and epoxidized derivatives thereof as in Claim 1 wherein y is from about 0.1 to about 4.

45 4. An unsaturated polylactone acrylate and epoxidized derivatives thereof as in Claim 1 wherein R₁ to R₈ are hydrogen.

5. An unsaturated polylactone acrylate and epoxidized derivatives thereof as in Claim 4 wherein x is from 3 to 5.

6. An unsaturated polylactone acrylate and epoxidized derivatives thereof as in Claim 5 wherein R₁₃ is hydrogen and one R₁₄ or R₁₅ is methyl.

50 7. An unsaturated polylactone acrylate and epoxidized derivatives thereof as in Claim 5 wherein R₁₃ is hydrogen and two of R₁₄ and/or R₁₅ are methyl.

8. An unsaturated polylactone acrylate and epoxidized derivatives thereof as in Claim 5 wherein R₁₃ to R₁₅ are hydrogen.

55 9. An unsaturated polylactone acrylate and epoxidized derivatives thereof as in Claim 1 wherein R₁, R₂, and R₄ to R₈ are hydrogen and R₃ is methyl.

10. An unsaturated polylactone acrylate and epoxidized derivatives thereof as in Claim 1 wherein R₁ to R₃ and R₅ to R₈ are hydrogen and R₄ is methyl.

5 11. An unsaturated polylactone acrylate and epoxidized derivatives thereof as in Claim 8 wherein X is CH₂O and n is one.

12. An unsaturated polylactone acrylate and epoxidized derivatives thereof as in Claim 8 wherein X is CH₂O and n is two.

10 13. An unsaturated polylactone acrylate and epoxidized derivatives thereof as in Claim 8 wherein X is COOCH₂CHR₁₇O and n is one.

14. An unsaturated polylactone acrylate and epoxidized derivatives thereof as in Claim 13 wherein R₁₇ is hydrogen.

15 15. An unsaturated polylactone acrylate and epoxidized derivatives thereof as in Claim 13 wherein R₁₇ is methyl.

16. An unsaturated polylactone acrylate as in Claim 4 wherein R₁₂ to R₁₅ are hydrogen, n is one, X is CH₂O, x is 4, y is from about 0.1 to about 2.1, and R₁₆ is methyl.

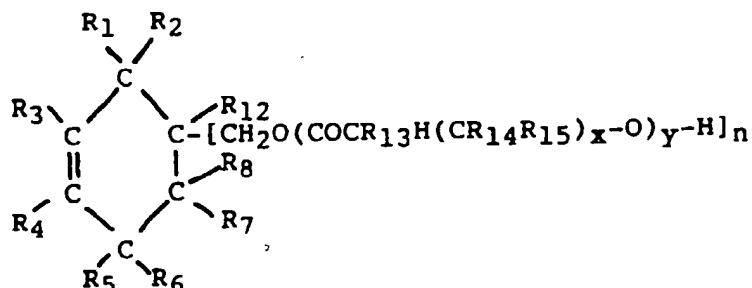
20 17. An unsaturated polylactone acrylate as in Claim 16 wherein the average value of y is about one.

18. An unsaturated polylactone acrylate of Claim 1 comprising the reaction product obtained from reaction of an unsaturated polylactone having the following average structure:

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with a lower-alkyl acrylate of the formula CH₂=CR₁₆COOR₁₈, where in R₁₈ is lower alkyl acrylate, methacrylate, or ethacrylate of 1 to about 8 carbon atoms, in the presence of a transesterification catalyst under transesterifying conditions.

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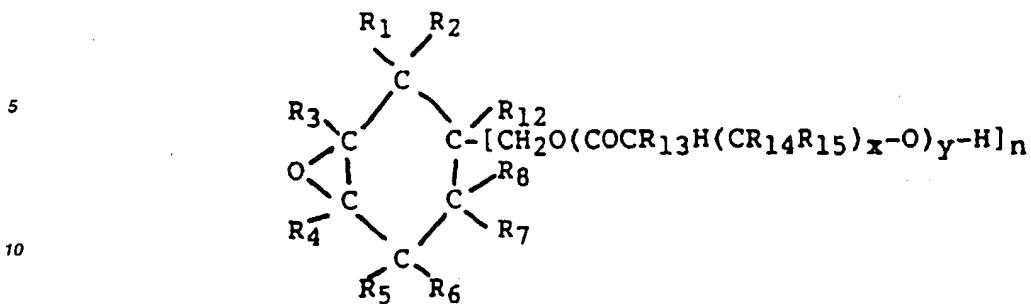
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19. The product of Claim 18 wherein the catalyst is sodium methoxide.

20. The 3,4-epoxy polylactone acrylate comprising the reaction product obtained by reacting the product of Claim 18 with an oxidizing agent.

21. The product of Claim 20 wherein the oxidizing agent is peracetic acid.

22. A 3,4-epoxy polylactone acrylate of Claim 1 comprising the reaction product obtained from reaction of a 3,4-epoxy polylactone having the following average structure:

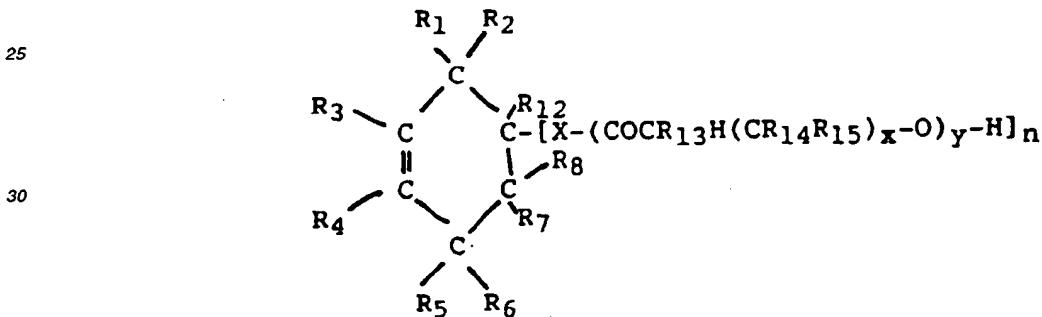


15 with a lower-alkyl acrylate of the formula $\text{CH}_2=\text{CR}_{16}\text{COOR}_{18}$ and the salt of a weak acid under transesterifying conditions.

23. A process for the preparation of an unsaturated polylactone acrylate of Claim 1 in which:

20 (I)

(a) an unsaturated polylactone (VIII) of the following structure:



(b) a lower alkyl acrylate, methacrylate or ethacrylate, $\text{CH}_2=\text{CR}_{16}\text{COOR}_{18}$, and
(c) a transesterification catalyst are combined in a reactor, heated to a reaction temperature of about 40°C to about 180°C under a pressure of about 0.1 mmHg to about one atmosphere,

40 (II) the formed alcohol R_{18}OH is removed by distillation, and (III) the resulting product is purified by washing with water and/or an aqueous salt solution, evaporation, drying, filtration, and/or distillation.

24. A process as in Claim 23 wherein the reaction temperature is from about 60°C to about 130°C.

45 25. A process as in Claim 23 wherein the catalyst is an alkali metal methoxide or an alkaline earth methoxide.

26. A process as in Claim 25 wherein the alkali metal methoxide is sodium methoxide.

27. A process as in Claim 23 wherein the reaction product is purified by:

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(a) washing one or more times with water,
(b) optionally washing one or more times with an aqueous solution of sodium chloride or sodium bicarbonate,
(c) drying the product over a salt, followed by filtration and/or by evaporation, and
(d) distilling off part of or all of any volatile compounds in the product.

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28. A curable composition comprising an unsaturated polylactone acrylate of claim 1 and an initiator.

29. A curable composition as in claim 28 where the initiator is thermally activated or activated by light or radiation.

30. A curable composition comprising an epoxidized derivative of claim 1 and an initiator.

31. A curable composition as in claim 30 wherein the initiator is thermally activated or activated by light or radiation.

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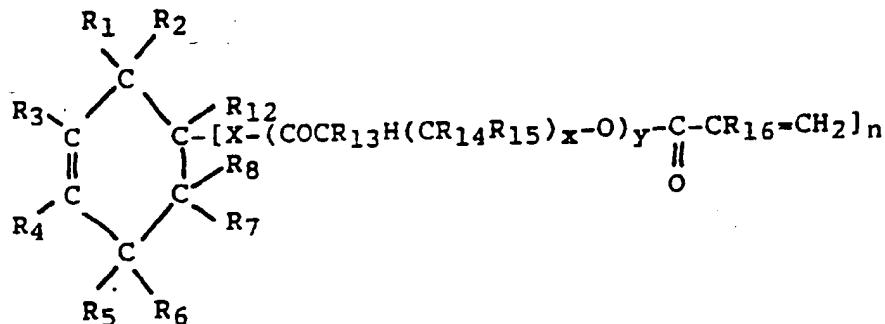
Claims for the following Contracting States : DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, SE

1. A process for the preparation of an unsaturated poly(lactone acrylate) of the formula

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25 wherein R₁ to R₈ are the same or different and are hydrogen, phenyl, or unsubstituted or substituted alkyl groups of 1 to about 8 carbon atoms, n has a value of one or two, R₁₂ is hydrogen when n is one and does not exist when n is two, R₁₃, R₁₄, and R₁₅ are the same or different and are hydrogen, phenyl, cyclohexyl, linear or branched alkyl groups of up to about 8 carbon atoms, or halogen with the proviso that not more than three of the R₁₃ to R₁₅ are alkyl, phenyl, cyclohexyl, or halogen groups, R₁₆ is hydrogen, methyl, or ethyl, x is an integer of one to about 6, and the average value of y is from about 0.1 to about 50, X is CH₂O when n is equal to two and is CH₂O or COOCH₂CHR₁₇O when n is equal to one, and R₁₇ is either hydrogen or methyl, and epoxidized derivatives thereof; said process comprising:

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(I)

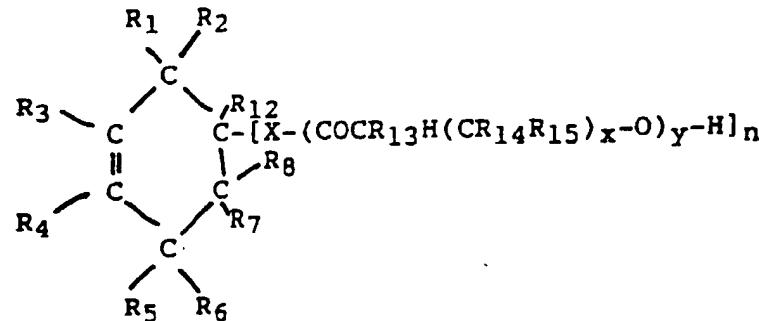
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(a) an unsaturated poly(lactone) (VIII) of the following structure:

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(b) a lower alkyl acrylate, methacrylate or ethacrylate, CH₂=CR₁₆COOR₁₈, and
 (c) a transesterification catalyst are combined in a reactor, heated to a reaction temperature of about 40°C to about 180°C under a pressure of about 0.1 mmHg to about one atmosphere,

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(II) the formed alcohol R₁₈OH is removed by distillation, and (III) the resulting product is purified by washing with water and/or an aqueous salt solution, evaporation, drying, filtration, and/or distillation.

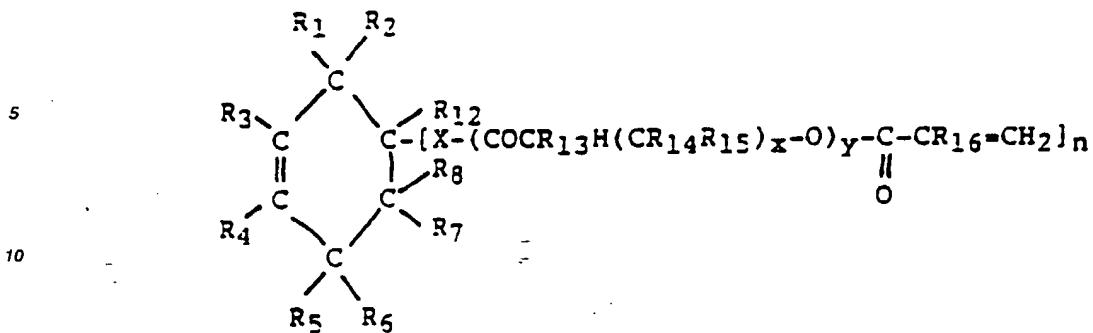
2. A process as in claim 1 wherein the reaction temperature is from about 60°C to about 130°C

3. A process as in claim 1 wherein the catalyst is an alkali metal methoxide or an alkaline earth methoxine.
4. A process as in claim 3 wherein the alkali metal methoxide is sodium methoxide.
5. A process as in claim 1 wherein the reaction product is purified by:
 - (a) washing one or more times with water,
 - (b) optionally washing one or more times with an aqueous solution of sodium chloride or sodium bicarbonate,
 - (c) drying the product over a salt, followed by filtration and/or by evaporation, and
 - (d) distilling off part of or all of any volatile compounds in the product.
6. The process of any one of claims 1 to 5 wherein y is from about 0.1 to about 10.
7. The process of any one of claims 1 to 5 wherein y is from about 0.1 to about 4.
- 15 8. The process of any one of claims 1 to 5 wherein R₁ to R₈ are hydrogen.
9. The process of claim 8 wherein x is from 3 to 5.
- 20 10. The process of claim 9 wherein R₁₃ is hydrogen and one R₁₄ or R₁₅ is methyl.
11. The process of claim 9 wherein R₁₃ is hydrogen and two of R₁₄ and/or R₁₅ are methyl.
12. The process of claim 9 wherein R₁₃ to R₁₅ are hydrogen.
- 25 13. The process of claims 1 to 5 wherein R₁, R₂ and R₄ to R₈ are hydrogen and R₃ is methyl.
14. The process of claims 1 to 5 wherein R₁ to R₃ and R₅ to R₈ are hydrogen and R₄ is methyl.
- 30 15. The process of claim 12 wherein x is CH₂O and n is one.
16. The process of claim 12 wherein x is CH₂O and n is two.
17. The process of claim 12 wherein x is COOCH₂CHR₁₇O and n is one.
- 35 18. The process of claim 17 wherein R₁₇ is hydrogen.
19. The process of claim 17 wherein R₁₇ is methyl.
- 40 20. The process of claim 8 wherein R₁₂ to R₁₅ are hydrogen, n is one, X is CH₂O, x is 4, y is from about 0.1 to about 2.1, and R₁₆ is methyl.
21. The process of claim 20 wherein the average value of y is about one.

45 **Patentansprüche**

50 **Patentansprüche für folgende Vertragsstaaten : AT, BE, CH, DK, GR, LI, LU, NL**

1. Ungesättigtes Polylactonacrylat der Formel:



15 worin R₁ bis R₈ gleich oder unterschiedlich sind und Wasserstoff, Phenyl oder unsubstituierte oder substituierte Alkylgruppen mit 1 bis etwa 8 Kohlenstoffatomen bedeuten, n einen Wert von 1 oder 2 besitzt, R₁₂ Wasserstoff ist, wenn n 1 ist, und nicht vorliegt, wenn n 2 ist, R₁₃, R₁₄ und R₁₅ gleich oder unterschiedlich sind und Wasserstoff Phenyl, Cyclohexyl, lineare oder verzweigte Alkylgruppen mit bis zu etwa 8 Kohlenstoffatomen oder Halogen bedeuten, mit der Maßgabe, daß nicht mehr als 3 von R₁₃ bis R₁₅ Alkyl-, Phenyl-, Cyclohexyl- oder Halogengruppen sind, R₁₆ Wasserstoff, Methyl oder Ethyl ist, x eine ganze Zahl von 1 bis etwa 6 ist und der Durchschnittswert von y etwa 0,1 bis etwa 50 ist, X CH₂O ist, wenn n gleich 2 ist und CH₂O oder COOCH₂CHR₁₇O ist, wenn n 1 ist, und R₁₇ entweder Wasserstoff oder Methyl ist, und epoxidierte Derivate davon.

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25 2. Ungesättigtes Polylactonacrylat und epoxidierte Derivate davon wie in Anspruch 1, worin y etwa 0,1 bis etwa 10 ist.

30 3. Ungesättigtes Polylactonacrylat und epoxidierte Derivate davon wie in Anspruch 1, worin y etwa 0,1 bis etwa 4 ist.

35 4. Ungesättigtes Polylactonacrylat und epoxidierte Derivate davon wie in Anspruch 1, worin R₁ bis R₈ Wasserstoff bedeuten.

40 5. Ungesättigtes Polylactonacrylat und epoxidierte Dervate davon wie in Anspruch 4, worin x 3 bis 5 ist.

45 6. Ungesättigtes Polylactonacrylat und epoxidierte Dervate davon wie in Anspruch 5, worin R₁₃ Wasserstoff ist und ein R₁₄ oder R₁₅ Methyl ist.

50 7. Ungesättigtes Polylactonacrylat und epoxidierte Derivate davon wie in Anspruch 5, worin R₁₃ Wasserstoff ist und zwei von R₁₄ und/oder R₁₅ Methyl bedeuten.

55 8. Ungesättigtes Polylactonacrylat und epoxidierte Derivate davon wie in Anspruch 5, worin R₁₃ bis R₁₅ Wasserstoff sind.

9. Ungesättigtes Polylactonacrylat und epoxidierte Derivate davon, wie in Anspruch 1, worin R₁, R₂ und R₄ bis R₈ Wasserstoff sind und R₃ Methyl ist.

10. Ungesättigtes Polylactonacrylat und epoxidierte Derivate davon wie in Anspruch 1, worin R₁ bis R₃ und R₅ bis R₈ Wasserstoff sind und R₄ Methyl ist.

11. Ungesättigtes Polylactonacrylat und epoxidierte Derivate davon wie in Anspruch 8, worin X CH₂O ist und n 1 ist.

12. Ungesättigtes Polylactonacrylat und epoxidierte Derivate davon wie in Anspruch 8, worin X CH₂O ist und n 2 ist.

13. Ungesättigtes Polylactonacrylat und epoxidierte Derivate davon wie in Anspruch 8, worin X COOCH₂CHR₁₇O ist und n 1 ist.

14. Ungesättigtes Polylactonacrylat und epoxidierte Derivate davon wie in Anspruch 13, worin R₁₇ Wasserstoff ist.

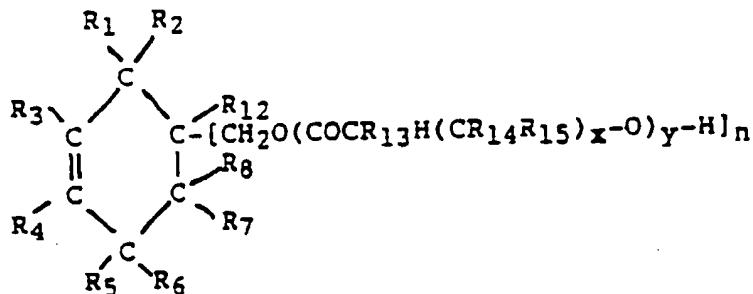
15. Ungesättigtes Polylactonacrylat und epoxidierte Derivate davon wie in Anspruch 13, worin R₁₇ Methyl ist.

16. Ungesättigtes Polylactonacrylat wie in Anspruch 4, worin R₁₂ bis R₁₅ Wasserstoff sind, n 1 ist, X CH₂O ist, x 4 ist, y zwischen etwa 0,1 und etwa 2,1 liegt und R₁₆ Methyl ist.

17. Ungesättigtes Polylactonacrylat wie in Anspruch 16, worin der Durchschnittswert von y etwa 1 ist.

5 18. Ungesättigtes Polylactonacrylat von Anspruch 1, umfassend das Reaktionsprodukt, erhalten aus der Reaktion eines ungesättigten Polylactons mit folgender Durchschnittsstruktur:

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mit einem Niederalkylacrylat der Formel CH₂=CR₁₆COOR₁₈, worin in R₁₈ das Niederalkylacrylat, Methacrylat oder Ethacrylat mit 1 bis etwa 8 Kohlenstoffatomen ist, in Gegenwart eines Umesterungskatalysators unter Umesterungsbedingungen.

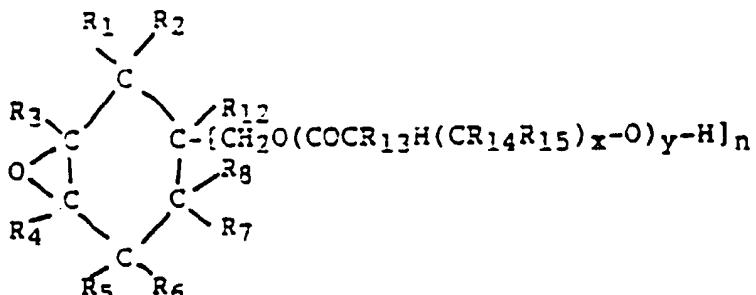
25 19. Produkt von Anspruch 18, wobei der Katalysator Natriummethoxid ist.

30 20. 3,4-Epoxy-polylactonacrylat, umfassend das durch die Reaktion des Produkts von Anspruch 18 mit einem Oxidationsmittel erhaltene Reaktionsprodukt.

21. Produkt von Anspruch 20, wobei das Oxidationsmittel Peressigsäure ist.

35 22. 3,4-Epoxy-polylactonacrylat von Anspruch 1, umfassend das durch die Reaktion eines 3,4-Epoxy-polylactons mit folgender Durchschnittsstruktur:

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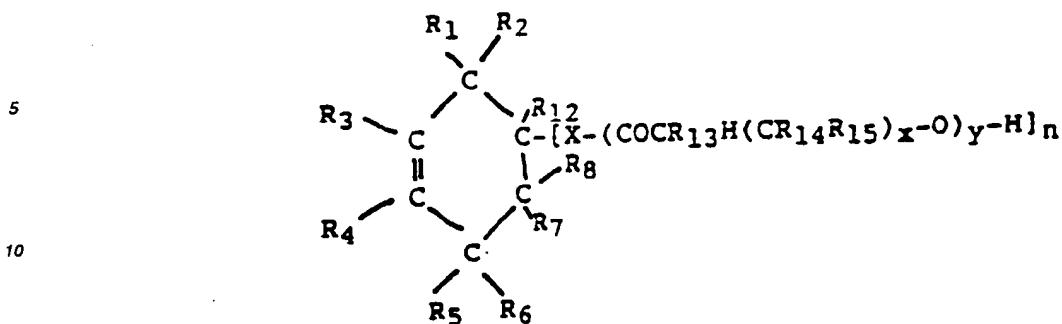
mit einem Niederalkylacrylat der Formel CH₂=CR₁₆COOR₁₈ und dem Salz einer schwachen Säure unter Umesterungsbedingungen erhaltene Reaktionsprodukt.

23. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines ungesättigten Polylactonacrylates des Anspruchs 1, wobei:

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(I)

(a) ein ungesättigtes Polylacton (VIII) der folgenden Struktur:



15 (b) ein Niederalkylacrylat, Methacrylat oder Ethacrylat, $\text{CH}_2=\text{CR}_{16}\text{COOR}_{18}$ und
 (c) ein Umesterungskatalysator in einem Reaktor vereinigt werden, auf eine Reaktionstemperatur von etwa 40°C bis etwa 180°C unter einem Druck von etwa 0,1 mmHg bis etwa 1 atm erhitzt werden,

20 (II) der gebildete Alkohol R_{18}OH mittels Destillation entfernt wird und (III) das resultierende Produkt mittels Waschen mit Wasser und/oder einer wäßrigen Salzlösung, Verdampfung, Trocknung, Filtration und/oder Destillation gereinigt wird.

24. Verfahren wie in Anspruch 23, wobei die Reaktionstemperatur etwa 60°C bis etwa 130°C beträgt.

25 25. Verfahren wie in Anspruch 23, wobei der Katalysator ein Alkalimetallmethoxid oder ein Erdalkalimetallmethoxid ist.

26. Verfahren wie in Anspruch 25, wobei das Alkalimetallmethoxid Natriummethoxid ist.

30 27. Verfahren wie in Anspruch 23, wobei das Reaktionsprodukt gereinigt wird durch:
 (a) einmaliges oder mehrmaliges Waschen mit Wasser,
 (b) einmaliges oder mehrmaliges wahlfriges Waschen mit einer wäßrigen Lösung aus Natriumchlorid oder Natriumbicarbonat,
 (c) Trocknen des Produktes über einem Salz, gefolgt von einer Filtration und/oder einer Abdampfung, und
 (d) Abdestillieren eines Teils oder aller flüchtigen Verbindungen in dem Produkt.

40 28. Härtbare Zusammensetzung, umfassend ein ungesättigtes Polylactonacrylat des Anspruches 1 und ein Initiator.

29. Härtbare Zusammensetzung wie in Anspruch 28, wobei der Initiator thermisch aktiviert wird oder durch Licht oder Strahlung aktiviert wird.

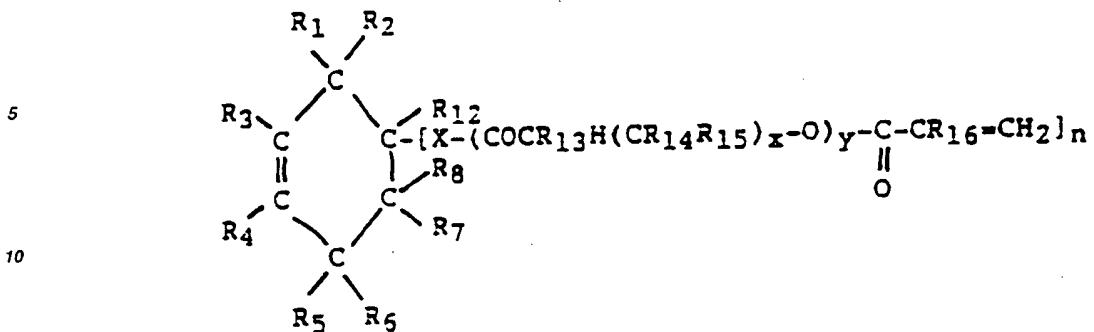
45 30. Härtbare Zusammensetzung, umfassend ein epoxidiertes Derivat von Anspruch 1 und einen Initiator.

31. Härtbare Zusammensetzung wie in Anspruch 30, wobei der Initiator thermisch aktiviert oder mittels Licht oder Strahlung aktiviert wird.

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Patentansprüche für folgende Vertragsstaaten : DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, SE

55 1. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines ungesättigten Polylactonacrylates der Formel:

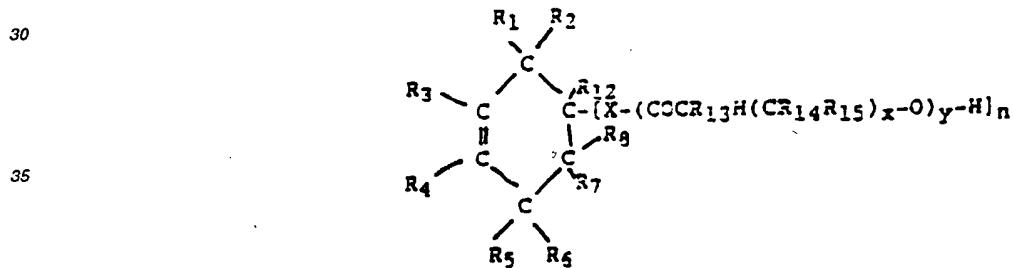


15 worin R_1 bis R_8 gleich oder unterschiedlich sind und Wasserstoff, Phenyl oder unsubstituierte oder substituierte Alkylgruppen mit 1 bis etwa 8 Kohlenstoffatomen bedeuten, n einen Wert von 1 oder 2 besitzt, R_{12} Wasserstoff ist, wenn n 1 ist, und nicht vorliegt, wenn n 2 ist, R_{13} , R_{14} und R_{15} gleich oder unterschiedlich sind und Wasserstoff Phenyl, Cyclohexyl, lineare oder verzweigte Alkylgruppen mit bis zu etwa 8 Kohlenstoffatomen oder Halogen bedeuten, mit der Maßgabe, daß nicht mehr als 3 von R_{13} bis R_{15} Alkyl-, Phenyl-, Cyclohexyl- oder Halogengruppen sind, R_{16} Wasserstoff, Methyl oder Ethyl ist, x eine ganze Zahl von 1 bis etwa 6 ist und der Durchschnittswert von y etwa 0,1 bis etwa 50 ist, X CH_2O ist, wenn n gleich 2 ist und CH_2O oder $COOCH_2CHR_{17}O$ ist, wenn n 1 ist, und R_{17} entweder Wasserstoff oder Methyl ist, und epoxidierte Derivate davon;
wobei das Verfahren folgendes umfaßt:

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25 (I)

(a) ein ungesättigtes Polylacton (VIII) der folgenden Struktur:



40 (b) ein Niederalkylacrylat, Methacrylat oder Ethacrylat, $CH_2=CR_{16}COOR_{18}$ und

(c) ein Umesterungskatalysator werden in einem Reaktor vereinigt, auf eine Reaktionstemperatur von etwa 40°C bis etwa 180°C unter einem Druck von etwa 0,1 mmHg bis etwa 1 atm erhitzt,

45 (II) der gebildete Alkohol $R_{18}OH$ wird mittels Destillation entfernt und (III) das resultierende Produkt wird mittels Waschen mit Wasser und/oder einer wäßrigen Salzlösung, Verdampfung, Trocknung, Filtration und/oder Destillation gereinigt.

50 2. Verfahren wie in Anspruch 1, wobei die Reaktionstemperatur zwischen etwa 60°C und etwa 130°C liegt.

3. Verfahren wie in Anspruch 1, wobei der Katalysator ein Alkalimetallmethoxid oder ein Erdalkalimetallmethoxid ist.

4. Verfahren wie in Anspruch 3, wobei das Alkalimetallmethoxid Natriummethoxid ist.

55 5. Verfahren wie in Anspruch 1, wobei das Reaktionsprodukt gereinigt wird durch:

(a) einmaliges oder mehrmaliges Waschen mit Wasser,

(b) einmaliges oder mehrmaliges wahlfreies Waschen mit einer wäßrigen Lösung aus Natriumchlorid oder Natriumbicarbonat,

5 (c) Trocknen des Produktes über einem Salz, gefolgt von einer Filtration und/oder einer Abdampfung, und

(d) Abdestillieren eines Teils oder aller flüchtigen Verbindungen in dem Produkt.

6. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, wobei y etwa 0,1 bis etwa 10 ist.

10 7. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, wobei y etwa 0,1 bis etwa 4 ist.

8. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, wobei R₁ bis R₈ Wasserstoff bedeutet.

15 9. Verfahren nach Anspruch 8, wobei x 3 bis 5 ist.

10. Verfahren nach Anspruch 9, wobei R₁₃ Wasserstoff und ein R₁₄ oder R₁₅ Methyl ist.

11. Verfahren nach Anspruch 9, wobei R₁₃ Wasserstoff ist und zwei von R₁₄ und/oder R₁₅ Methyl sind.

20 12. Verfahren nach Anspruch 9, wobei R₁₃ bis R₁₅ Wasserstoff sind.

13. Verfahren nach den Ansprüchen 1 bis 5, wobei R₁, R₂ und R₄ bis R₈ Wasserstoff sind und R₃ Methyl ist.

14. Verfahren nach den Ansprüchen 1 bis 5, wobei R₁ bis R₃ und R₅ bis R₈ Wasserstoff sind und R₄ Methyl ist.

25 15. Verfahren nach Anspruch 12, wobei X CH₂O ist und n 1 ist.

16. Verfahren nach Anspruch 12, wobei X CH₂O und n 2 ist.

30 17. Verfahren nach Anspruch 12, wobei X COOCH₂CHR₁₇O und n 1 ist.

18. Verfahren nach Anspruch 17, wobei R₁₇ Wasserstoff ist.

19. Verfahren nach Anspruch 17, wobei R₁₇ Methyl ist.

35 20. Verfahren nach Anspruch 8, wobei R₁₂ bis R₁₅ Wasserstoff sind, n 1 ist, X CH₂O ist, x 4 ist, y etwa 0,1 bis etwa 2,1 ist und R₁₆ Methyl bedeutet.

21. Verfahren nach Anspruch 20, wobei der Durchschnittswert für y etwa 1 ist.

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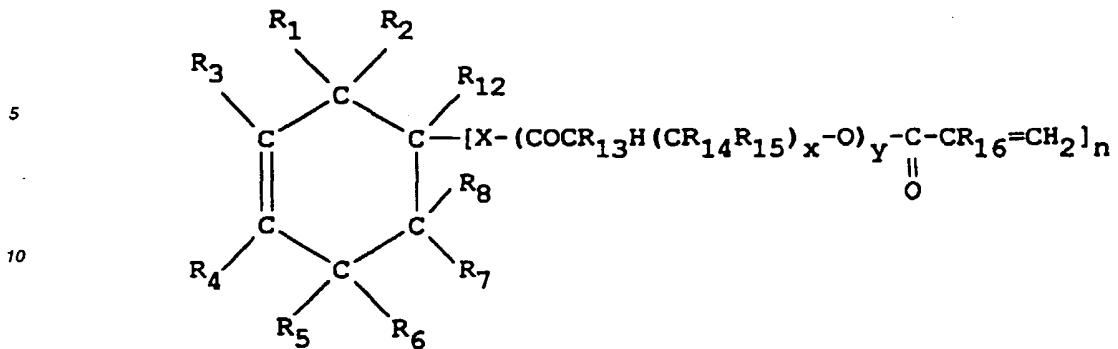
Revendications

45 Revendications pour les Etats contractants suivants : AT, BE, CH, DK, GR, LI, LU, NL

1. Acrylate de polylactone non saturé de formule :

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15 dans laquelle R₁ à R₈ sont les mêmes ou différents et sont l'hydrogène, le phényle, ou des groupes alkyles substitués ou non substitués de 1 à environ 8 atomes de carbone, n a une valeur de un ou de deux, R₁₂ est l'hydrogène quand n est un et n'existe pas quand n est deux, R₁₃, R₁₄, et R₁₅ sont les mêmes ou différents et sont l'hydrogène, le phényle, le cyclohexyle, des groupes alkyles ramifiés ou linéaires de jusqu'à environ 8 atomes de carbone, ou un halogène à la condition que pas plus de trois des R₁₃ à R₁₅ soient un alkyle, le phényle, le cyclohexyle, ou des groupes halogènes, R₁₆ est l'hydrogène, le méthyle, ou l'éthyle, x est un entier de un à environ 6, et la valeur moyenne de y est comprise entre environ 0,1 et environ 50, X est CH₂O quand n est égal à deux et est CH₂O ou COOCH₂CHR₁₇O quand n est égal à un, et R₁₇ est soit l'hydrogène soit le méthyle, et des dérivés époxydés de celui-ci.

20

25 2. Acrylate de polylactone non saturé et dérivés époxydés de celui-ci selon la revendication 1 dans lequel y est compris entre environ 0,1 et environ 10.

30 3. Acrylate de polylactone non saturé et dérivés époxydés de celui-ci selon la revendication 1 dans lequel y est compris entre environ 0,1 et environ 4.

35 4. Acrylate de polylactone non saturé et dérivés époxydés de celui-ci selon la revendication 1 dans lequel R₁ à R₈ sont l'hydrogène.

40 5. Acrylate de polylactone non saturé et dérivés époxydés de celui-ci selon la revendication 4 dans lequel x est de 3 à 5.

45 6. Acrylate de polylactone non saturé et dérivés époxydés de celui-ci selon la revendication 5 dans lequel R₁₃ est l'hydrogène et l'un des R₁₄ ou R₁₅ est le méthyle.

50 7. Acrylate de polylactone non saturé et dérivés époxydés de celui-ci selon la revendication 5 dans lequel R₁₃ est l'hydrogène et deux des R₁₄ et/ou R₁₅ sont le méthyle.

55 8. Acrylate de polylactone non saturé et dérivés époxydés de celui-ci selon la revendication 5 dans lequel R₁₃ à R₁₅ sont l'hydrogène.

9. Acrylate de polylactone non saturé et dérivés époxydés de celui-ci selon la revendication 1 dans lequel R₁, R₂, et R₄ à R₈ sont l'hydrogène et R₃ est le méthyle.

10. Acrylate de polylactone non saturé et dérivés époxydés de celui-ci selon la revendication 1 dans lequel R₁ à R₃ et R₅ à R₈ sont l'hydrogène et R₄ est le méthyle.

11. Acrylate de polylactone non saturé et dérivés époxydés de celui-ci selon la revendication 8 dans lequel X est CH₂O et n est un.

12. Acrylate de polylactone non saturé et dérivés époxydés de celui-ci selon la revendication 8 dans lequel X est CH₂O et n est deux.

13. Acrylate de polylactone non saturé et dérivés époxydés de celui-ci selon la revendication 8 dans lequel X est

COOCH₂CHR₁₇O et n est un.

14. Acrylate de polylactone non saturé et dérivés époxydés de celui-ci selon la revendication 13 dans lequel R₁₇ est l'hydrogène.

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15. Acrylate de polylactone non saturé et dérivés époxydés de celui-ci selon la revendication 13 dans lequel R₁₇ est le méthyle.

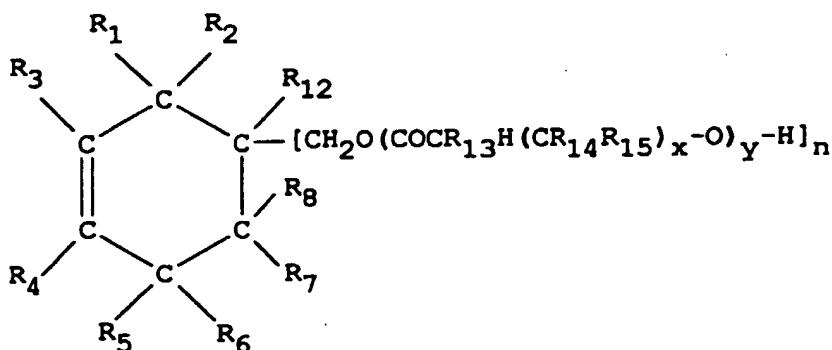
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16. Acrylate de polylactone non saturé selon la revendication 4 dans lequel R₁₂ à R₁₅ sont l'hydrogène, n est un, X est CH₂O, x est 4, y est compris entre environ 0,1 et environ 2,1, et R₁₆ est le méthyle.

17. Acrylate de polylactone non saturé selon la revendication 16 dans lequel la valeur moyenne de y est d'environ un.

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18. Acrylate de polylactone non saturé selon la revendication 1 comprenant le produit de réaction obtenu de la réaction d'un polylactone non saturé ayant la structure générale suivante :



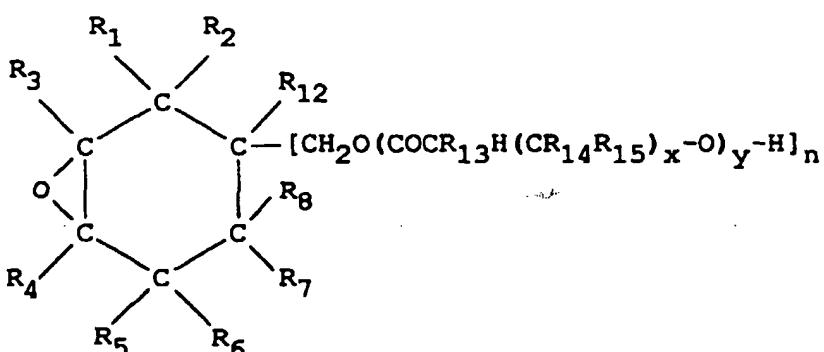
avec un acrylate de bas alkyle de formule CH₂=CR₁₈COOR₁₈, dans laquelle R₁₈ est un acrylate, un méthacrylate, ou un éthacrylate de bas alkyle de 1 à environ 8 atomes de carbone, en présence d'un catalyseur de transestérification dans des conditions de transestérification.

19. Produit de la revendication 18 dans lequel le catalyseur est le méthoxyde de sodium.

20. Acrylate de 3,4-époxy polylactone comprenant le produit de réaction obtenu en faisant réagir le produit de la revendication 18 avec un agent oxydant.

21. Produit de la revendication 20 dans lequel l'agent oxydant est l'acide peracétique.

22. Acrylate de 3,4-époxy polylactone selon la revendication 1 comprenant le produit de réaction obtenu de la réaction d'un 3,4-époxy polylactone ayant la structure générale suivante :

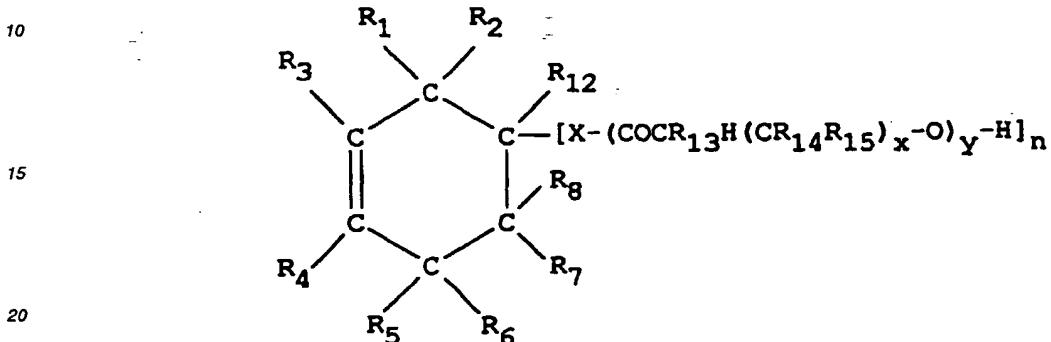


avec un acrylate de bas alkyle de formule $\text{CH}_2=\text{CR}_{16}\text{COOR}_{18}$ et le sel d'un acide faible dans des conditions de transestérification.

23. Procédé de préparation d'un acrylate de polylactone non saturé selon la revendication 1 dans lequel :

5 (I)

(a) un polylactone non saturé (VIII) de la structure suivante :



(b) un acrylate, méthacrylate ou éthacrylate de bas alkyle, $\text{CH}_2=\text{CR}_{16}\text{COOR}_{18}$, et
 (c) un catalyseur de transestérification

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sont mélangés dans un réacteur, chauffés à une température de réaction d'environ 40°C à environ 180°C sous une pression d'environ 0,1 mm Hg à environ une atmosphère, (II) l'alcool formé R_{18}OH est éliminé par distillation, et (III) le produit résultant est purifié par lavage avec de l'eau et/ou une solution aqueuse de sel, évaporation, séchage, filtration, et/ou distillation.

30

24. Procédé selon la revendication 23 dans lequel la température de réaction est d'environ 60°C à environ 130°C.

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25. Procédé selon la revendication 23 dans lequel le catalyseur est un méthoxyde de métal alcalin ou un méthoxyde alcalino-terreux.

26. Procédé selon la revendication 25 dans laquelle le méthoxyde de métal alcalin est le méthoxyde de sodium.

27. Procédé selon la revendication 23 dans laquelle le produit de réaction est purifié par :

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(a) lavage une ou plusieurs fois avec de l'eau,
 (b) facultativement lavage une ou plusieurs fois avec une solution aqueuse de chlorure de sodium ou de bicarbonate de sodium,
 (c) séchage du produit en présence d'un sel, suivi de la filtration et/ou de l'évaporation, et
 (d) élimination par distillation de tout ou partie de tout composé volatile contenu dans le produit.

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28. Composition durcissante comprenant un acrylate de polylactone non saturé selon la revendication 1 et un initiateur.

29. Composition durcissante selon la revendication 28 dans laquelle l'initiateur est activé par la chaleur ou activé par la lumière ou un rayonnement.

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30. Composition durcissante comprenant un dérivé époxydé selon la revendication 1 et un initiateur.

31. Composition durcissante selon la revendication 30 dans laquelle l'initiateur est activé par la chaleur ou activé par la lumière ou un rayonnement.

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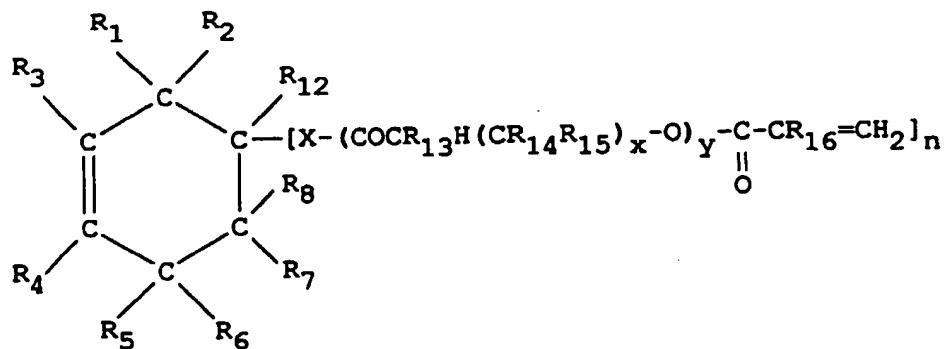
Revendications pour les Etats contractants suivants : DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, SE

1. Procédé de préparation d'un acrylate de polylactone non saturé de formule :

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dans laquelle R₁ à R₈ sont les mêmes ou différents et sont l'hydrogène, le phényle, ou des groupes alkyles substitués ou non substitués de 1 à environ 8 atomes de carbone, n a une valeur de un ou de deux, R₁₂ est l'hydrogène quand n est un et n'existe pas quand n est deux, R₁₃, R₁₄, et R₁₅ sont les mêmes ou différents et sont l'hydrogène, le phényle, le cyclohexyle, des groupes alkyles ramifiés ou linéaires de jusqu'à environ 8 atomes de carbone, ou un halogène à la condition que pas plus de trois des R₁₃ à R₁₅ soient un alkyle, le phényle, le cyclohexyle, ou des groupes halogènes, R₁₆ est l'hydrogène, le méthyle, ou l'éthyle, x est un entier de un à environ 6, et la valeur moyenne de y est comprise entre environ 0,1 et environ 50, X est CH₂O quand n est égal à deux et est CH₂O ou COOCH₂CHR₁₇O quand n est égal à un, et R₁₇ est soit l'hydrogène soit le méthyle, et les dérivés époxydés de celui-ci; procédé dans lequel :

(I)

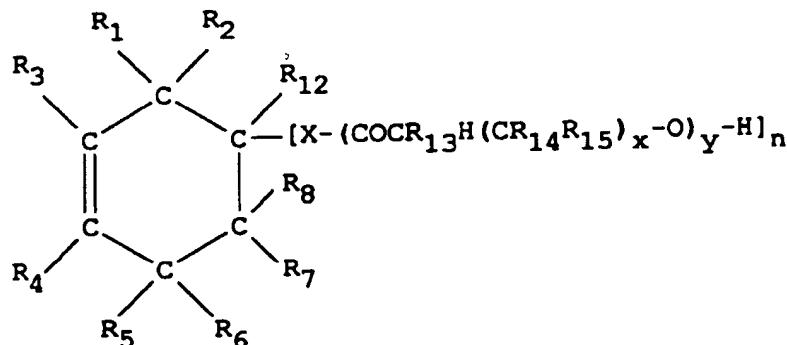
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(a) un polylactone non saturé (VIII) de la structure suivante :

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(b) un acrylate, méthacrylate ou éthacrylate de bas alkyle, CH₂=CR₁₆COOR₁₈, et
(c) un catalyseur de transestérification

sont mélangés dans un réacteur, chauffés à une température de réaction d'environ 40°C à environ 180°C sous une pression d'environ 0,1 mm Hg à environ une atmosphère, (II) l'alcool formé R₁₈OH est éliminé par distillation, et (III) le produit résultant est purifié par lavage avec de l'eau et/ou une solution aqueuse de sel, évaporation, séchage, filtration, et/ou distillation.

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2. Procédé selon la revendication 1 dans lequel la température de réaction est d'environ 60°C à environ 130°C.
3. Procédé selon la revendication 1 dans lequel le catalyseur est un méthoxyde de métal alcalin ou un méthoxyde alcalino-terreux.

4. Procédé selon la revendication 3 dans lequel le méthoxyde de métal alcalin est le méthoxyde de sodium.

5. Procédé selon la revendication 1 dans lequel le produit de réaction est purifié par :

5 (a) lavage une ou plusieurs fois avec de l'eau,
 (b) facultativement lavage une ou plusieurs fois avec une solution aqueuse de chlorure de sodium ou de bicarbonate de sodium,
 (c) séchage du produit en présence d'un sel, suivi par la filtration et/ou par l'évaporation, et
 (d) élimination par distillation de tout ou partie de tout composé volatile contenu dans le produit.

10 6. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5 dans lequel y est compris entre environ 0,1 et environ 10.

7. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5 dans lequel y est compris entre environ 0,1 et environ 4.

15 8. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5 dans lequel R₁ à R₈ sont l'hydrogène.

9. Procédé selon la revendication 8 dans lequel x est de 3 à 5.

10. Procédé selon la revendication 9 dans lequel R₁₃ est l'hydrogène et un des R₁₄ ou R₁₅ est le méthyle.

20 11. Procédé selon la revendication 9 dans lequel R₁₃ est l'hydrogène et deux des R₁₄ et/ou R₁₅ sont le méthyle.

12. Procédé selon la revendication 9 dans lequel R₁₃ à R₁₅ sont l'hydrogène.

25 13. Procédé selon les revendications 1 à 5 dans lequel R₁, R₂ et R₄ à R₈ sont l'hydrogène et R₃ est le méthyle.

14. Procédé selon les revendications 1 à 5 dans lequel R₁ à R₃ et R₅ à R₈ sont l'hydrogène et R₄ est le méthyle.

30 15. Procédé selon la revendication 12 dans lequel X est CH₂O et n est un.

16. Procédé selon la revendication 12 dans lequel X est CH₂O et n est deux.

17. Procédé selon la revendication 12 dans lequel X est COOCH₂CHR₁₇O et n est un.

35 18. Procédé selon la revendication 17 dans lequel R₁₇ est l'hydrogène.

19. Procédé selon la revendication 17 dans lequel R₁₇ est le méthyle.

20. Procédé selon la revendication 8 dans lequel R₁₂ à R₁₅ sont l'hydrogène, n est un, X est CH₂O, x est 4, y est compris entre environ 0,1 et environ 2,1, et R₁₆ est le méthyle.

40 21. Procédé selon la revendication 20 dans lequel la valeur moyenne de y est d'environ un.

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